Soldiers - 1934
Discrimination.

Houston Has Polite Way of Calling U.S. Army Chief of Staff a Liar

Howard University Law School Dean Contradicts General MacArthur When He Says there Is No Discrimination in U.S. Army.

HE POINTS TO ABSENCE OF COLORED IN AIR, FIELD ARTILLERY AND TANK CORPS

Case Cited of Philadelphia Physician Called for Medical Duty, but Released when It Was Found He's Colored.

Telling the chief of the United States Army that he is lying, was the polite task last week of Dr. Charles Houston, dean of the Howard University Law School, and member of the District of Columbia Board of Education.

Dr. Houston, who was an officer in the World War, conducted correspondence for several weeks with General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff in the U.S. War Department, until the general finally made the unguarded statement that there was no race discrimination in the U.S. army and never would be any.

Houston Contradicts

Giving the lie to General MacArthur's statement, Dr. Houston declared that the "army has constantly discriminated and is even now discriminating against colored officers and colored troops."

MacArthur's Letter

General MacArthur's letter to Mr Houston was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Staff
Washington, D.C.

August 20, 1934.

Mr. Charles H. Houston,
Attorney-at-Law,
615 F Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

Your letter of August 9, 1934, has received careful consideration by the War Department.

There will be no mobilization of the army and no troop movements this year. There will be no maneuvers. There will be a mobilization test and a General Headquarters Command post exercise involving almost exclusively officers of the higher commands of the army and of these a very limited number. The War Department's attitude is and always has been to give military training to as many individuals as possible under the ever present limitation of funds and training facilities. The guiding thought in the application of the limited training funds has been that the best interests of the country may be served without prejudice as to race, color or creed. Colored reserve officers received their proportional share of training this year and will continue to receive such training within the facilities available to the War Department.

The National Defense Act prescribes a strength of 280,000 enlisted men, including Philippine Scouts. Due to economic and other considerations the enlisted strength authorized by Congress is approximately 125,000, including Philippine Scouts. It became necessary to reduce the enlisted strength of both white and colored regiments and certain units of same were of necessity rendered inactive. The four colored regiments are distinctly combat regiments and receive combat training in like manner as white regiments. All regiments, colored and white, due to lack of appropriations, are compelled from time to time to perform duties normally falling to service battalions.

The records of the War Department indicate that there is only an infinitesimal percentage of colored applicants for training in the newer arms.

I appreciate your interest in the national defense and I can assure you **that there has been and will be no discrimination against the colored race in the training of the national forces.**

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General Chief of Staff.

Dr. Houston's Reply Gives the Lie

HOUSTON & HOUSTON
Attorneys at Law
615 F St., N.W.

29 August 1934

General Douglas MacArthur,
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I acknowledge your letter of August 20, 1934. I am in sympathy with the exigencies of reduced appropriations for the army, and have no desire that colored troops receive preferential treatment. But I think the following details, if true, show that the army has consistently discriminated, and is even now discriminating, against colored officers and colored troops.

No Officers With Regiments

Your letter mentioned colored reserve officers, but failed to discuss the situation colored regular army officers find themselves in. We notice that all our officers from Col. Charles Young down to date seem to get shunted away from regiments into detached service just as soon as they rank high enough to have seniority and control over any number of white officers. We resent this because it draws a definite line beyond which ability and efficiency cannot carry a colored officer.

I am confident that you will find a unanimity of opinion among colored officers in the last war that Colonel Young was kept from overseas and combat duty because the War Department was unwilling to have a colored general in the service. Of course Colonel Young had some physical disabilities, but so far as we could see no more than most of the generals we served under and certainly he exceeded some of them in intellectual ability and soldierly attainments. The morale of the 92nd Division was shot to pieces because the colored officers and men felt there was a determined policy to discriminate against them and keep them from promotions, regardless what their records might be.

If consistent with War Department policy we would like to know why our officers are so continuously kept from active service with troops.

Colored Regiments as Labor Battalions

Information at hand concerning the disposition of the four colored regiments in the regular army would seem to indicate not only that they are "compelled from time to time to perform duties normally falling to service battalions," but that such service work is their primary occupation except for the 25th Infantry. My understanding is as follows::

1. That the 24th Infantry is stationed at Fort Benning, and perform orderly and police duty in connection with the Infantry School. Drill is at a minimum, and the regiment does not participate in maneuvers except in the capacity of orderlies.

2. That the 25th Infantry is stationed at Fort Huachuca, and functions normally as a combat regiment on garrison duty.

3. That the 9th Cavalry is stationed at Fort Riley, and performs orderly service in connection with the Cavalry School, takes care of horses and mounted equipment, and does police and fatigue duty. Drill is at a minimum, and the regiment does not take part in maneuvers except in the capacity of orderlies.

10th Cavalry Split Up

4. That the 10th Cavalry is split up:

a. That the First Squadron is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and performs orderly service in connection with the War College, takes care of horses and mounted equipment, and does the usual police and fatigue duty; that the First Squadron absorbed the Colored War College Detachment at Fort Leavenworth in 1931, which was distinctly a service outfit; that the First Squadron drills only at long intervals, and does not take part in maneuvers except in the capacity of orderlies.

b. That the Second Squadron is stationed at West Point, and performs orderly service in connection with the Military Academy, takes care of horses and mounted equipment, and does the usual police and fatigue duty; that the Second Squadron absorbed the Colored Cavalry Detachment at West Point in 1931, which was distinctly a service outfit; that the Second Squadron does not drill regularly and does not take part in maneuvers except in the capacity of orderlies.

Machine Gunners Just Orderlies

c. That the Machine Gun Troop is stationed at Fort Myer, and performs orderly service for the officers on duty in and around Washington, and takes care of horses and mounted equipment; that the Machine Gun Troop absorbed the Colored Cavalry Detachment at Fort Myer in 1931, which was distinctly a service outfit; that the Machine Gun Troop has no machine gun equipment, drills very little, and does not take part in maneuvers except in the capacity of orderlies; that it has one escort platoon which escorts high officials and represents the troop on parades.

d. That the band is on inactive status.

If the foregoing recitals are not accurate I will be happy to correct them upon being informed. If they are true, it would seem that 75 per cent of the colored combat troops are actually doing service battalion duty as their primary function, which is a far greater percentage than can be found among the regular infantry and cavalry as a whole.

No Colored Promotions

The recent non-promotion policy of the War Department operated distinctly to the prejudice of colored troops. My understanding here is that in order to fill up the complement of troops in the newer arms within the limitations of the appropriations, the War Department until recently had a policy whereby in case of a vacancy among the non-commissioned officers in the older line regiments the vacancy would not be filled, but a corresponding position would be created in one of the newer arms of the service and the pay from the old office transferred to the new. There would be no objection to this policy if colored soldiers were permitted to qualify for the new arms of service. But they were not and are not. The result was to deprive colored soldiers in the four regular army regiments of all chance of promotion, and create a condition of stagnation.

I am not trying to dictate how the army shall be run; but I am calling attention to the discriminations practised against colored soldiers and asking for them equal opportunity to qualify for the newer arms of the service and for pro-

motion.

Newer Arms for Lily-Whites

I do not doubt your statement that "the records of the War Department indicate that there is only an infinitesimal percentage of colored applicants for training in the newer arms." But the underlying reason for this condition is that the War Department has let it be known in one way or another that colored soldiers will not be received in the newer arms, and the human reaction is not to apply for a position which it is definitely known is not open. In short, I believe the records of the War Department in this regard simply reflect the policy of discrimination and nothing more.

May I ask whether the War Department will accept qualified enlistments in the newer arms? If so, I feel sure that we will be able to provide as many qualified colored soldiers as will be accepted. It seems strange that with the number of colored chemists, physicists, engineers, mechanics and so forth, in industry, the War Department could not have obtained more than an infinitesimal percentage of applicants, if it had really wanted them.

Tank Corps Cited

Your letter offers me assurances "that there has been and will be no discrimination against the colored race in the training of the national forces." But when I note the complete absence of colored men in the Tank Corps, in the Coast Artillery, in the Field Artillery, in the Air Corps, in the Chemical Warfare Service and other newer arms, I must confess your assurances leave me skeptical.

I return to the original point made in my letter of August 9, 1934. What is the program for greater integration of colored men into the national forces in time of peace? The army cannot expect to slight and neglect colored men in time of peace, and then suddenly imbue them with patriotism by waving the flag on the declaration of war.

Case of Dr. Foster Cited

The New York Age, issue of September 1, 1934, carries on its first page a CNS release to the effect that within the last two weeks a colored first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, Dr. Alfred R. Foster, of Philadelphia, was called for duty, August 5, 1934, at Fort Leavenworth, and relieved of duty immediately on arrival when it was discovered that he was colored. If the colored man is good enough for the army in time of war, he should be good enough for it in time of peace.

Makes Letter Public

I am giving your letter of August 20 to the press, along with a copy of this, my reply. The issues raised are too fundamental to be the subject of merely personal correspondence. Under the present chaotic condition of international affairs, it is impossible to tell when this country may be dragged into war. I therefore write you in the interest of a more united nation of free citizens, equal in both their opportunities and responsibilities for the national defense.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES H. HOUSTON.

Dean Charles Houston Scores Jim-Crowism In U. S. Army

Richmond Planet
8-18-34

Washington, D. C., August 10—As a veteran and former reserve officer, Dean Charles H. Houston, Howard University Law School and prominent member of the National legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wrote yesterday to General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to end the color bar in the U. S. Army.

"Negroes keenly resent the present policy of the War Department." Dean Houston writes, which excludes them from the newer arms of the service, which has eliminated Negro officers from duty with troops and has reduced three of the four Negro regiments in the regular army to the practical status of service battalions. The army cannot ignore and reject the Negro in time of peace and expect him to function with one hundred per cent efficiency in time of war."

Discussing Negro's Patriotism Cooling Dean Houston says: "Negroes used to take pride in their patriotism, but there is a tendency now to accept patriotism only as a necessity, without warmth or emotion", Mr. Houston continues. "In the last war the records of the War department will show that very few established, leading Negroes volunteered for active service. Conditions in the armed forces were made so repugnant to them that if they were not in the draft age they stayed at home . . . Sentiment among Negroes has not improved since the war; if anything Negroes are more bitter and disillusioned. The resentment may not appear on the surface, but it runs deep. The Negroes who will go into the armies in the future will not be content with the treatment their fathers endured . . . They insist upon being integrated into the armed forces in time of peace with equal opportunities in all arms according to merit, and not according to preconceived prejudices.

"I therefore urge you to use your influence in lifting the ban of discrimination against Negroes in the army . . . ."

Soldiers-1934
Discrimination.

Clash Over Jim Crow

In Army---Dean Houston Says Negro Non Coms

GET NO PROMOTIONS

Negroes Fail to Get Into Newer Arms

Washington, Aug. 31—Dean Charles H. Houston of Howard University law school and the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took sharp issue this week with the reply by General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the U. S. Army, to an earlier letter charging gross discrimination against Negroes in the military service.

Replying to Mr. Houston's letter of August 9, General MacArthur denied the existence of color prejudice in enlistments or in the training of Negro reserve officers and colored regiments. "The four Negro regiments are distinctly combat regiments," he insisted, "and receive combat training in like manner as white regiments. All regiments colored and white, due to lack of appropriations, are compelled from time to time to perform duties normally falling to service battalions. The records of the War Department indicate that there is only an infinitesmial percentage of colored applicants for training in newer arms."

Army Consistently Discriminates

In an answering letter dated Aug 29 Dean Houston charges that "the Army has consistently discriminated, and is even now discriminating against Negro officers and troops." "We notice that all our officers from Colonel Charles Young down to date seem to get shunted away from the regiments into detached service. Colonel Young was kept from overseas and combat duty because the War Department was unwilling to have a Negro general in the service. The morale of the 92nd Division was shot to pieces because the Negro officers and men felt there was a determined policy to discriminate against them and keep them from promotion regardless of what their records might be. If consistent with War Department policy, Negroes would like to know why Negro officers are so continuously kept from active service with troops."

Turning to the status of the four Negro regiments, he insists that "service work is their primary occupation except for the 25th Infantry" and that "75 percent of the Negro combat troops are actually doing service battalion duty as their primary function, which is a greater percentage than can be found among the regular infantry and cavalry as a whole."

In an answering letter dated Aug. former army officer cites the fact that the 24th Infantry stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., the 9th Cavalry stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan. and the 10th Cavalry which is divided between Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., West Point, N. Y. and Ft. Myer, Va., all perform a minimum of drill but are largely used as service battalions and on police and escort duty, and that none of these troops takes part in maneuvers except as orderlies. Only the 25th Infantry, stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, "functions normally as a combat regiment on garrison duty."

No Promotion for Non-Coms

Dean Houston further charges that "The recent non-promotion policy of the War Department operated distinctly to the prejudice of Negro troops. In order to fill up the complement of troops in the newer arms within the limitations of the appropriations, the War Department until recently had a policy whereby in case of a vacancy among the noncommissioned officers in the older line regiments the vacancy would not be filled, but a corresponding position would be created in one of the newer arms of the service and the pay from the old office transferred to the new. There would be no objection to this policy if Negro soldiers were permitted to qualify for the newer arms of the service. But they were not and are not. The result was to deprive Negro soldiers in the four regular army regiments of all chance of promotion, and create a condition of stagnation."

Attorney Houston attributes the few Negro applications for enlistment in the newer arms of the service to the fact that "the War Department has let it be known in one way or another that Negroes will not be received in the newer arms, and the human reaction is to apply for a position which is definitely known is not open." He charges that "the records of the War Department in this regard simply reflect the policy of discrimination and nothing more."

"When I note," he concludes, "the complete absence of Negroes in the Tank Corps, in the Coast Artillery, in the Field Artillery in the Air Corps, in the Chemical Warfare Service, and other newer arms, I must confess your assurance leave me skeptical."

The Army And The Negro

CHARLES H. HOUSTON, who as dean of the Howard University law school, a leading member of the bar, and an ex-officer of the American army during the World War should know whereof he speaks, brings to public attention again the gross discriminiations practiced against the colored citizens of the United States in the nation's armed forces. He has written to General MACARTHUR, chief of staff of the army about it, and has received a reply which is intended as a refutation of Mr. HOUSTON'S charges.

General MACARTHUR might be a great soldier, but as a defender of the army's policy toward the Negro he is, in plain language, a bust. He has not effectively answered a single indictment of conditions made by Mr. HOUSTON. One of the weakest parts of his reply is that which seeks to lay the blame for conditions partly on the Negro. It is weak, first, because it indirectly admits one of the conditions complained of, and, secondly because it seeks to establish as a cause something which is a result.

To be specific, the general points to the small number of Negro enlistsments as part explanation for some of the things Mr. HOUSTON frankly asserts are discriminations. To this Mr. HOUSTON says it is not human nature "to apply for a position which it is definitely known is not open." Unless General MACARTHUR has some facts he has not revealed, Mr. HOUSTON scores a bulls-eye there.

In his reply to the general, the Howard law school dean says: "When I note the complete absence of Negroes in the Tank Corps, in the Coast Artillery, in the Field Artillery, in the Air Corps, in the Chemical Warfare Service, and other newer arms, I must confess your assurances leave me skeptical."

Anyone else examining the facts as presented by Mr. HOUSTON, many of which have long been a matter of common knowledge, must also remain skeptical.

Soldiers - 1934

Historical

In Confederate Army

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
January 19, 1934

NEGRO VETERAN OF CONFEDERACY IS FOUND DEAD

Today—on the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, leader of the Confederate Army—the funeral of the last surviving colored Confederate veteran of Spartanburg County will be held.

"Uncle Ben" Twitty, 92, who was found dead at his home on Exchange Street last Tuesday will be buried at services at the negro cemetery at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

A wreath will be laid on his grave by the United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters

He served the Confederate army in this state and later in Virginia. There will be only two negroes drawing Confederate pensions in South Carolina with the passing of "Uncle Ben," it was said at the courthouse.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
June 6, 1934

RHEA COUNTY GAVE LOYALLY TO SOUTH

Six Companies Formed From 700 Voting Population.

Three White Veterans, One Negro Now Remain—U.C.V. Camp Disbanded.

Chattanooga Times Special.

DAYTON, Tenn., June 5.—At the beginning of the War Between the States Rhea county had a voting population of only 700, yet six full companies were organized and sent out to aid in the defense of the south.

The first company to answer the call of Gov. Harris was a company of infantry organized at Washington, then the county seat and largest town in the county, located on the Tennessee river. Capt. W. E. Colville was placed in command, with P. W. Miller, J. A. Wallace and S. J. A Frazier as commissioned officers. This company went by steamboat to Loudon, thence by rail to Knoxville, where it was mustered into service as Company D of the Nineteenth Tennessee infantry.

The second company to leave Rhea county was also an infantry organization, recruited at Washington under the command of Capt. John Crawford and put into service as Company E of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee.

A cavalry company was the third to be organized in Rhea county. It was mustered into service in August, 1861, under the command of Capt. W. T. Gass.

Aged Negro Survives.

It is of interest to note that one of the four Confederate survivors now residing in Rhea county is "Uncle" Alfred Locke, 87-year-old Negro, who is proud of the fact that his master before the war was Judge Frank Locke. Uncle Alf went into the war as a hostler for Lieut. Onslow Bean, an officer in Capt. Gass' company, who was later made a colonel in command of a regiment serving in Virginia. The old darkey now lives with a daughter in Dayton. He loves to tell of the time he used to "play around with the bugle," to the disgust of the company, after putting Lieut. Bean's two mounts in proper condition.

At the battle of Maynardsville, Uncle Alf relates, Harvey Henderson, the company bugler, was killed. It fell to Uncle Alf to do the bugling and he says he was able to sound the calls, "saddle horses," "mount" and "fall in," well enough to be understood.

After Col. Bean was killed at Marion, Va., Uncle Alf served as hostler for Capt. Clay Greer, also a Rhea countian. The old Negro has never attended a Confederate reunion.

"Old Men's" Company.

The three other companies that went to serve the Confederacy from Rhea county were commanded by Capts. A. J. Cawood, Burton Leuty and W. P. Darwin.

A number of Rhea countians who had been retired from active service because of advanced age, organized a home guard company known as the "old men's" company. It was properly named as every member was 60 or more years old. Dr. Darius Waterhouse, physician and a veteran of the war with Mexico in 1846, was captain. One of the treasured possessions of Mrs. W. P. Darwin, of Evensville, who was Miss Callie Waterhouse, a daughter of Dr. Waterhouse, is the original muster roll of her father's company. The roll is headed by the following pledge:

"We and each of us, members of Capt. Darius Waterhouse's company, battalion of Tennessee troops, do acknowledge that we have voluntarily taken and subscribed to the following oath, to-wit: 'We and each of us do solemnly swear that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the Confederate States of America and will abide the orders of the president and officers appointed over us, so help us God, as witnessed our hands.'"

The signatures of Capt. Waterhouse and officers and enlisted men are affixed beneath the oath. While this company was organized for defense of the homes of Rhea county, it was called into active service at the Battle of Chickamauga. Officers serving with Capt. Waterhouse were:

William P. Thomison, first lieutenant; R. T. Howard, second lieutenant; Pleas Killough, third lieutenant; Henry Young, first sergeant; John L. Ramsey, second sergeant; Scott Hail, third sergeant, Alfred Thurman, fourth sergeant; Abner W. Frazier, fifth sergeant; James Spence, James J. Abel, W. H. Smith and Joseph Broyles, corporals.

Wounded at Piedmont.

Isaac N. Broyles, of Spring City, now 89 years old, is the only surviving Confederate veteran of Rhea county who was an active combatant in major engagements of the war. He was a member of a cavalry company organized at Rhea Springs by Capt. Burton Leuty. In 1864 the company was dismounted and sent to Virginia, where he was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Piedmont. Later he was exchanged and was at Christianburg when Lee surrendered. Part of Mr. Broyles' unit was unwilling to stop fighting and set out to join Gen. Johnston. Arriving at Kingston, Ga., the group was paroled and reached home May 17, 1865.

Mr. Broyles will be 90 years old Aug. 2. He has been unable to walk for the past three years, but is alert mentally and reads the daily papers. One of his chief sources of enjoyment, according to his daughter, Miss Ethel Broyles, is talking to Henry L. Hawkins, of Dayton; Dr. W. M. Snyder, of Spring City, and Uncle Alf Locke, the other Confederate survivors now residing in Rhea county.

Mr. Hawkins is a native of Macon, Ga., where his father served in the Confederacy in the quartermaster's corps. He had several older brothers in the southern army and as a mere boy he enlisted as a hostler the last year of the conflict. He is now nearing 82 and has been a resident of Dayton for fifty years. His daughters are Mrs. J. M. Robeson and Mrs. E. N. Keith, of Dayton.

Dr. Snyder has lived in Spring City many years and with his family has been prominent in the history of the county.

Veterans' Camp Formed.

To perpetuate the ideals and traditions of the Confederacy, a veterans' camp was organized in 1897, with V. C. Allen as commander; W. G. Allen, adjutant, and the Rev. G. W. Brewer, chaplain. This was named the J. W. Gillespie camp, in honor of Col. J. W. Gillespie, a soldier in the Mexican war, who commanded the Forty-third Tennessee from its organization in 1861 to the surrender in 1865. All of the members of the veterans' organization have answered the [illegible]roll-call except I. N. Broyles, and [illegible]eased to exist. Its records are now in the state archives.

Another Confederate organization in Rhea county is the V. C. Allen chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, organized in 1910, with fifteen charter members. It is unique in the fact that it is the only chapter named in honor of a private soldier. The late Judge Allen was helpful in the organization of the chapter and his wife and four daughters were charter members. In 1912 the Dayton daughters entertained the state convention of the U. D. C.

To foster a closer study of Confederate history, the V. C. Allen chapter offers prizes to students of the Dayton school and Rhea Central High school in an annual essay contest on subjects chosen by a committee of the chapter.

Officers at the present time are:

Mrs. Ethel Blevins Gillespie, president; Mrs. Pearl Cartwright Frasa, vice-president; Mrs. R. D. Thurman, secretary; Mrs. Ruth Brown Pierce, treasurer; Mrs. Maggie Sharp Darwin, registrar; Mrs. Florence Morrison Robeson, historian, and Mrs. Leila Jones Broyles, custodian of flag.

Mrs. Darwin was named matron of honor from Rhea county on the staff of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Latimer, Tennessee division.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

OCT 28 1934

A Growing Army

With the death of a Negro in Charleston, W. Va., who was reputed to be the body-servant of Gen. Robert E. Lee, it becomes apparent that if General Lee had had in attendance upon himself all the pretended body-servants who have gotten into the newspapers in recent years there would have been a whole dusy company shining the General's shoes and brushing his uniforms.

As a matter of fact, as *The Richmond News-Leader* points out, General Lee had only two Negro servants at his headquarters during the war. Both of them, Perry and Meredith, were made free at the end of 1862 under the will of Lee's father-in-law, G. W. P. Custis. Subsequently Lee's only attendant was a white man, known to everyone as "Bryan," who rated as a mess steward but also served the General in other ways. "Bryan" has been dead for many years, but the army of body-servants keeps growing as the defenses of memory grow with time weaker against their pretense.

Historical

BENNING RETIRES NEGRO VETERAN OF U. S.-SPANISH WAR

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 31. (AP)—The last remaining member of a colored regiment that shared the withering fire from Spanish guns at San Juan with Roosevelt's Rough Riders 35 years ago, has been retired.

First Sergeant William McCauley, the last remaining member of that regiment, the Twenty-fourth United States infantry, severed his connection with the army.

In addition to the Battle of San Juan Hill, he saw active service against renegade Indians in Montana and again under First Lieutenant John J. Pershing in Troop F, of the Tenth cavalry on the Island of Samar during the Philippine Insurrection. During the World War he helped train troops.

McCauley's parents were former slaves of General Fitzhugh Lee, of the Confederate army. He was born at Spottsylvania, Va.

The old Indian fighter and veteran of tropic wars is almost 60 years old, but still hale and hearty and, to use his own words, "Just lazy enough to make a good rifle shot, cause I like to lie down."

TWO VIRGINIANS NAMED BY VETS OF SPANISH WAR

E. A. Ridgeley Elected Commander of The Potomac Body

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The election of E. A. Ridgeley, of Washington, D. C., to the commandancy of the Department of the Potomac, United Spanish War Veterans, Wednesday night, July 4, was one of the chief activities at the closing session of the Department Convention at Bennett College for Women, and which convened here in a two-day session.

Commander-elect Ridgeley succeeded William W. Washington, who is also a resident of the national capital, as head of that departmental organization of veterans, together with the woman's auxiliary of the body.

Other officers elected were Lucius Storr, of Richmond, Va., senior vice commander; Albert Smith, of Portsmouth, Va., junior vice commander; the Rev. T. V. Jackson, of Baltimore, Md., and a former resident of Greensboro, chaplain.

The first session of the convention was held Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. at Trinity A. M. E. Zion Church, East Washington Street, of which the Rev. W. F. Witherspoon is pastor.

The principal speaker of the opening session was Mayor Roger W. Harrison, who welcomed the visitors and convention to the city. Others to speak on the welcoming program were Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College; on behalf of the schools and colleges; Captain David J. Gilmer, veteran of two wars, on behalf of Veteran organizations, and Mrs. Alice B. Campbell, on behalf of the woman's auxiliary.

The three sessions Wednesday were held at Bennett College. James J. Murphy, of Washington, quartermaster general of the United Spanish War veterans (parent organization), was the principal speaker at the morning session. During his discourse, General Murphy lauded the college for its splendid entertainment and the achievements of the institution in the field of education.

In the afternoon reports covering activities of the past year were read and the future plans of the organization were discussed.

With covers laid for 137, the final session Wednesday night was topped off with a banquet at the college. Capt. Robert L. Campbell, commander of William Culbert camp, United Spanish War Veterans, served as toastmaster.

Sylvester Epps, of Washington, past comander of the Department of the Potomac; Mrs. Johnson, representing the department auxiliary, and the Rev. J. W. Bondurant, a leader in the organization, both of Washington; Dr. David D. Jones, Captain D. J. Gilmer, who is in charge of the East Market Street relief center, and the Rev. John J. Green, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, and commander of the Maceo T. Alston post of the American Legion also made talks.

Through the courtesy of Major Edna Ridge, the retiring Department Commanedr, Washington, was given the opportunity to speak over station WBIG. Mr. Washington spoke for about five minutes on the activities of the convention.

Washington was selected as the next meeting place for the convention in 1935.

Spanish War Vets Have Side Tables at Soldier's Home

Ex-Soldiers Who Read and Play Together Face Jim Crow at Meals.

GOVERNMENT-MAINTAINED HOSPITAL ALSO HAS J.C.

Harmony at National Home Makes Reason Vague.

WASHINGTON.—Said one old Spanish War vet, at the National Soldiers' Home, located just behind McMillan Park: "Yes, all of us (meaning colored soldiers) sit together to eat in the dining room, but we like that. We want to be together."

"Yes," answered his more radical home-mate, another old vet, 'I like our sitting together; but, at the same time, I'd rather feel that I am sitting with them because I want to, not because I have to."

"You've got to admit it," he said to an AFRO reporter, "we are segregated in the dining room all right. But we are treated fine other than that. And we go any place else we want to, around here."

Line Drawn at Meals.

These few brief remarks from two of Uncle Sam's old heroes give the crux of the situation at the soldiers' home. The well-equipped and up-to-date library, the beautifully finished pool room, the radio and card room, are all used by both races, without restrictions or provisions.

The soldiers may even sleep in the same building—on the same floor, though no colored and white vets had rooms together; they may walk together; they may talk together; but—they may not eat together.

Though they enter the dining room at the same time, and eat at the same hour, the colored men must sit together at the tables, five of them, seating twelve each.

Most of Help White.

Everything looks white and shining—the tables, the stools, the dishes. The waiters were for the most part inmates of the home, and they were all white. The chefs, the pantry men, the butchers and most of the other kitchen help is employed from the outside.

Soldiers who hold jobs are paid for this work, aside from their upkeep, pensions or army salaries. A few colored soldiers hold jobs one is an orderly for one of the officials and another a janitor.

Deputy Governor Is Head

The AFRO reporters were given the unusual distinction by Deputy Governor William M. Morrow, superintendent of the home, of visiting the dining room while the men were eating.

The dinners consist of a meat, three vegetables, and dessert.

"One hundred and thirty gallons of milk is consumed a day, and it is not skimmed, either," Mr. Morrow said. "Three full meals are served. Some of the home members are on a diet because of diabetes or some other ailment, and their food is carefully watched."

Men Sleep Alone.

Nearly all of the fifty-five colored members live in the King Building, a large edifice, surrounded by big porches. One hundred whites live in this building, also. On the third floor and in the basement are rooms for both white and colored inmates.

Most of the rooms are occupied by more than one member, some of them containing four, but each man has a separate single bed.

The janitor of the building had a room to himself, but most of the men prefer to occupy rooms with companions, an old soldier said.

Accounting for the fact that some of the beds were unmade at the time of the visit, Sergeant H. S. Rigby, white, in charge of the King Building, said that Thursdays were bed-bug inspection days.

Registration Restricted.

The soldiers living here who receive some income from pensions or salaries must pay the home forty-seven cents per day. Others are lodged without cost.

Retired men must have spent thirty years of their lives in the army. Some of them receive as high as $120 a month retirement salaries. The two Civil War veterans registered at the home received no cut in their $90 monthly pension, Sergeant Rigby said.

Table Jim Crow Unexplained.

Sergeant Rigby said that the men get along wonderfully together. He could not explain why, in view of this fact, they were not permitted to eat at the same tables.

"We never have any trouble between the races," he said. "The fellows have good times together, and they never have a set-to."

There are twenty-three retired colored soldiers at the home. The members, who have no pensions or salaries, receive $2 a month exclusive of the "board and keep," for spending change.

Jim Crow in Hospital.

At the movies in Stanley Hall the men sit anywhere, but in the hospital they are in separate wards. The colored soldiers in the hospital are in Ward P of the old building. None of them are housed in the newer addition to the hospital. Some white soldiers are also housed in the old building.

Some of the vets have families, but prefer living at the home. Some of them live there off and on, while others are there because they have no place else where they can live free of cost and in comfort.

Soldiers Taxed for Hospital.

One of the hospital patients had come all the way from Oklahoma. When asked why he had chosen to come to this hospital, he informed the reporter that it was the only hospital that he felt was his.

"We have paid for our upkeep here," he said, "this is our hospital."

It was learned that up to 1908, fifteen cents was taken from the soldiers' pay each month for the maintenance of the hospital at the home. More recently, it has been maintained by a stipulated amount from the government.

HONORING ATTUCKS

133 Sylvan Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

Through the naming of a public playground for Crispus Attucks, New York City renders no slight service to the cause of a better America. It not only honors the memory of the martyred leader of the Boston Massacre victims but also brings sharply to the attention of a forgetful world the part played by colored citizens in the nation's upbuilding. It will stimulate in the minds of growing American youth a curiosity to know more of the patriotic sacrifices of colored men and women, to the end that colored youth will be inspired to take and hold what belongs to them as citizens and also that white youth will all the more be ready and willing to share and share alike with their darker playmates, work-mates and fighting-mates the common rights and privileges of American citizenship.

The new playground, it is said, will soon be opened with formal ceremonies. The dedication exerciss with appropriate historical references will be to many persons an introductory instruction in colored American history, and the imparted information is likely to create an impression favorable to the promotion of a better understanding among all classes of citizens and a popular will for fair dealing.

Assuredly, the race as a whole will value in full the excellent work of George Wibecan, Alderman Allen et al., which resulted in the official naming of the playground for Crispus Attucks, and no where else will their efforts be more highly appreciated than in this city, where every year on Attucks Day, patriotic citizens, without distinction as to race, color or creed, assemble at the Attucks monument on Boston Common to commemorate that fateful event of March 5, 1770 of which Daniel Webster said, "From that moment we may date the severance of the British Empire."

The Picture that Negroes Have Been Waiting For :

—Only a Negro Artist Could paint it.
—Only a Negro Artist Would paint it.
—At last a Negro Artist has painted it.

"THE DEATH OF CRISPUS ATTUCKS"

NEGRO,—The first patriot to die in the American Revolution.

The scene althentically conceived by a Negro artist and executed with the mastery of an inspired draftsman.

Every Negro home, school, library, recreation center or other gathering place of colored people should have a copy of this picture on the way.

SINGLE COPIES, 50c EACH.

Send to LORENZO HARRIS

Soldiers - 1934

Homes and Hospitals.

A Friendly Gesture

AMERICAN Legion Post No. 67 deserves a word of commendation for passing a resolution favoring the construction in Tidewater Virginia of a hospital for disabled veterans of the World War. According to Commander SAM D. HELLER, the action was taken in recognition of the dearth of facilities for the hospitalization of Negro veterans in this vicinity. This lack of facilities exists here, and in adjoining states, North and South, because of conditions over which the veterans have no control. Racial separation enters into hospitalization with the same intense degree of finality that it enters into other forms of our bi-racial duality in these parts.

The United States government has provided a splendid hospital facility for veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama, but even this extensive plant is not sufficient to meet the existing needs of the veterans. The Norfolk Post took cognizance of the unfavorable situation which requires a sick or disabled veteran to go a long distance from home for treatment. Their resolution also recalls that Virginia furnished 25,000 Negro troops who took part in the fracas in France.

In these days of disheartening indifference to the social and economic problems of our race it is refreshing indeed to note the action of the Norfolk Post of the American Legion. It comes like an oasis in a desert.

Soldiers - 1934

In World War.

NEGROES PARADED ON ARMISTICE DAY

Negro citizens of Houston were well represented among the participants in the Armistice Day parade here Monday morning. A line of nearly 2,000 persons turned out to do homage to those who died and the few who survived the great World War, while thousands watch from sidewalks and buildings.

The following Negro organizations and institutions were represented: Pilgrims, Letter Carriers, U. B. F. and Jack bands; Yates Pep Squad, Washington Drum and Bugle Corps, Wheatley Pep Squad, Junior College, and Harper Junior High School.

The Jack Yates Band under the direction of Dr. C. B. Johnson drew vociferous applause for their renditions and many claimed that only the high stepping and newly-togged Rice Owl Band excelled them. For the Washington Drum and Bugle Corps the opinion was freely voiced along the line of march that similar units in the line of march which attempted to play the same pieces were noticeably outclassed.

Despite the fact that the participants were more numerous, individuals who viewed both claim that last year's parade was better.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
November 12, 1934

NEGRO VETERANS URGED TO DEFEND LOYALTY RECORD

Armistice Day Speaker Says Race Will Share In The Blessings Of U. S.

Declaring "we have a record to defend, but no treason, thank God, to atone or explain," Dr. A. B. McKenzie, colored, yesterday urged the members of his race to cherish their record of loyalty to America in peace as well as in war. McKenzie was the principal speaker at Armistice Day exercises held by colored World War veterans of Tuscaloosa at St. Mark's A. M. E. church.

Pointing out that negroes had served America nobly in other wars as well, he exclaimed, "from Boston Commons to Flanders fields, negro blood has been given in the defense of human liberty." He continued "No negro ever struck down a president of these United States x x x "no negro ever ran under fire x x x No negro ever sold a military map or secret to a foreign government.

"Accuse us of what you will justly or wrongly, no man can point to a single instance of our disloyalty We have but one country and one flag, the flag that set us free. Upon these truths we feel that we should share in the blessings of a democracy that is a reality."

McKenzie said that Democracy must not find it difficult to find a place for the negro and added, "he must be treated with justice, his interests must be protected, his life must be held precious, his children must be educated, and his rights as an American must be defended. These things we claim for the negro because of his x x x loyalty, because he is not inoculated with any social theories."

In conclusion, the speaker declared, "the American negro can render no better service x x x than by stressing those things which stimulate practical interest in the realities confronting us as a race today. Ignorance, poverty, and unemployment form a formidable army and if we are to survive we must storm their stronghold. Let us reconsecrate our lives to the task of banishing ignorance from among us. Education is the foundation of efficiency, the spearhead of progress and the basis of understanding."

Vote For State Question No. 187

People get unusually sentimental regarding soldiers. No more, perhaps, than they should be. We vote pensions for the defenders of our country and always there is argument for a bonus, hospitalization and other helpful media by which the returned warrior may live a comfortable existence.

While all of this attitude of mind is to be commended, small attention is paid to a smaller group of men, who every day in the year are making themselves breastworks for civilization. These men are our peace officers: policemen, sheriffs and minor law enforcing agents, who while we sleep in peace, stand in constant vigil over our homes and our property.

Seldom ever does the soldier advance on the battle field without having already located the enemy—not so with a peace officer. Every moment of his life he walks in the atmosphere of ambush. From around the corner; from the two-story window, and as he walks his beat alone in the dark, the peace officer, in support of orderly government, is the easy prey of the hi-jacker and the denizens of the underworld. The security you have learned to love would not last for a fleeting moment were we to remove from their post of duty our "soldiers of peace."

Just now there is before the voters of the state a proposition to amend the constitution, giving power to the legislature to enact laws to authorize cities to pension meritorious and disabled peace officers. The Black Dispatch believes that every good citizen should vote for this amendment to the constitution. Why should we employ citizens in this hazardous line of responsibility and duty and later resort to charity and public subscription in order to take care of the family of a slain officer?

State Question No. 187, if affirmed by the majority of the citizens November 6, will make it possible to correct a defective part of our governmental structure. Taxes can never be too high so long as such tribute we give to the state is used for the purpose of protecting the loved ones of those who stand between us and gangdom, and the human wolves always lurking in the night to destroy our security, peace and personal safety.

Soldiers-1934

In World War

AT LAST!

After Fourteen Years

THE TRUTH IS TOLD!

You Have Seen Many Pictures in the Daily Papers Depicting the White Man's Side of the Great World War. Now, for the First Time. . . .

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER SPEAKS

The Negro—the Real Forgotten Man of the great conflict which shook the world just fourteen years ago—has a vivid and arresting story to tell of his adventures overseas. He worked harder, played harder, fought harder than his white companions, yet the record of his achievements has been almost lost to memory.

Beginning next week, however, this paper will present, a full page of war pictures, the true story of the Negro overseas. Stark! Vivid! Unbelievable! Yet every scene authentic!

Tribune 5-10-34 Washington, D. C.

The Washington Tribune

Washington's Only Negro Newspaper of Sixteen Pages and More

Colored Chaplains Are Sought for Colored Vets

American

Washington,—(ANP)—In a recent asking 'that Preseident Roosevelt appont colored chaplains to serve in Federal veteran's homes was received at the White House this week. The resolution sent by the A. M. E. Ministers' Conference of Baltimore and vicinity, was presented by the Rep. W. H. Coston, president of the body.

3-25-34

Under the present set-up, it is stated, all religious services for colored veterans are conducted by white Catholic priests, despite the fact that most colored veterans are of other faiths.

"The Unknown Soldier Speaks" Opens; Shows Negro Soldiers In War

Black Newspaper

NEW YORK, June 21.—(By Edward Lawson for ANP)—"The Unknown Soldier Speaks," an uncensored war film showing graphically the gallantry of Negro troops in the World War, opened at the Mayfair theatre, Broadway at oFrty-seventh street, Saturday for an extended run.

6-23-34

This film, made by the producers of Bill Robinson's "Harlem Is Heaven" and Josephine Baker's "Siren of the Tropics," is a compilation of hitherto unexploited shots of Negro soldiers taken during the war by U. S. Signal Corps. It shows in minute detail every phase of the Negro's participation in the war.

"Negroes in the World War"

EUGENE GORDON TELLS WHY HE WILL NOT RETURN TO WAR

(A Personal Record)

By EUGENE GORDON
(In "Fight")

MOST of the 2,290,527 young Negroes who were in the late World War were, I believe, idealists. Certainly I was. I mean that we were idealists in the sense that we believed our fighting in the war would be the beginning of a new era for us as Negroes. Here was our chance at last, we believed, for us to convince our country of our right and our fitness to serve her.

Having convinced her, we should expect her to reward us with such a share of her precious democracy as would satisfy us. Our great country, we young idealists felt, needing us in her crusade against the Hun barbarian, would show her appreciation when her democracy having been preserved in a world now made safe for democracy, we came back singing songs of victory. We thought of this fighting for our country's honor in much the same heady and romantic way that a boy emerging from adolescence thinks of fighting for his best girl. We thought of it as something priceless and very beautiful; as of something very abstract.

It was something very abstract, as later events proved. How many of us went through the process of disillusionment that I did, I do not know. But my own experiences, I feel, are a fairly accurate reflection of the experiences of hundreds of thousands of others.

IN TRAINING CAMP

In the spring of 1917 the War department finally acceded to the pleas of the Negro bourgeoisie and made provisions for training Negro officers. The training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y. had been running for some time, and a number of Negro youths had tried to get in. It was "not the policy of the War department," however, to train Negroes and whites together, regardless of the terrible danger in which democracy stood. The invariable answer to these pleas was, therefore, that the War department was sorry that no provisions had been made for training Negro officers; that, until such provisions were made, the Negroes would simply have to serve as enlisted men.

With the aid of Negro politicians the Negro upper class succeeded at last in having a camp allotted to them for training their young men as officers. It was located some ten miles outside of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, the site of unused regular army barracks. The camp was opened early in the spring of 1917. It closed that autumn, commissioning a whole battalion of Negro captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants. It was "not the policy of the War department" to commission Negro field officers—that is, officers above the rank of captain. There were, incidentally, a large number of men among them who could have readily served as colonels. These men were from the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th cavalry, Negro organizations officered by whites. The one Negro colonel from the 10th Cavalry, Charles Young, a graduate of West Point, was not allowed by the War department to go to France. It was "not the policy" to permit members of an oppressed national minority to command large armed bodies of their kind.

The lesson at Ft. Des Moines was not fully comprehended by all those who received it. Many of these men did not question the War department's so called policy in jim crowing them. Those who did, feeling that it was better, for the moment, to submerge their resentment in the hope of witnessing genuine democracy after the war, silenced their questionings and waited.

If the Negro graduates of Ft. Des Moines training camp thought that, having been made "officers and gentlemen" by virtue of being commissioned in the United States army, they would enjoy the rights and privileges of the white officers, the enlisted men of the 92nd Division had no such illusions. As a matter of fact, few of the Negro officers thought that their being commissioned would lift them to that status of "gentlemen" that their rank was supposed automatically to imply. The enlisted men, whether Negro or white, were simply a group of automata controlled by their snobbish officers. The Negro soldiers, owing to their extra disabilities as members of an oppressed national minority, suffered not only the humiliations and general hardship common to enlisted men; they suffered also the additional humiliations and hardships of being "black" enlisted men.

IN FRANCE

From the very moment of our reaching the village of Passovant, Haute Saone, we enlisted men were conscious of the effect of the government's propagandists. The French villagers, the workers and the peasants, flocked out to see us assembled in the square. Those among us who spoke a little French made immediate friends among these people, who had already gone through four years of the War. We learned from them that they had been warned by our white billeting officers, who always preceded us on our entering a village, where we should be quartered while training, that they must have nothing to do with us.

Why, they asked?

Because, explained the officers, the Negroes might be spoiled. They are not used to being treated as equals of the whites in the United States. If you treat them as your equals, they might take advantage of your mistaken kindness. "Niggers can't be trusted," the white officers told the French workers and peasants who wanted to be friendly with us.

All this was simply rumored until the Fourth of July, 1918. On that day we were all marched to the square in the center of Passavant. There, under the ancient trees, grouped around the ancient village fountain, mingling with the young French men and women and their elders, we listened to Col. James A. Moss as he made a speech first in French and then in English. He was from Louisiana, and could speak French like a native. Those of us who understood French knew that he told the villagers the same thing that a few minutes later he told us.

"REMEMBER YOU ARE A NEGRO"

He told us that we must remember who we were; that we must be careful not to betray the confidence of our country and the people at home placed in us. Indeed, he said little else. His whole speech, lasting more than three-quarters of an hour, was an exhortation to us to remember who we were: to remember that we were Negroes who were not accustomed at home to be treated like human beings. "Be careful," he cautioned, 'not to take advantage of the ignorance of these simple French people." He almost wept as he pointed out the injustice we should be doing these "simple French people" if we responded humanly to their very human treatment of us. "Your folks back in the United States expect you to live up to our traditions; they expect you to do nothing that would make them hang their heads in shame."

What did he mean? He meant simply that the United States government and the War department expected the oppressed Negro in France to remember that he still belonged to an oppressed national minority. He meant that if the Negro for a moment forgot who he was, he would be quickly reminded. We frequently "forgot," and as frequently we were reminded.

ARRESTS—COURT-MARTIAL—PRISON

After the armistice, when the white troops were permitted a degree of relaxation and the white officers were permitted to go to school in Paris and London, the Negro troops and their black officers were kept as busy drilling as before the armistice. Order followed order from general headquarters; orders restricting the movement of Negro soldiers within the areas they happened to be occupying; orders forbidding Negro soldiers from entering the residential sections of the villages; orders threatening arrest and court-martial to Negroes who were seen talking to French civilians; orders hinting at execution of Negroes against whom charges were brought for associating with French women. That these orders were not merely idle threats was proved in the number of arrests and convictions of Negroes during the period between the armistice and our sailing for the United States. It has been proved also that a number of these arrests were instigated by "white officers and gentlemen" who were forced to compete with Negro enlisted men for the favors of French women.

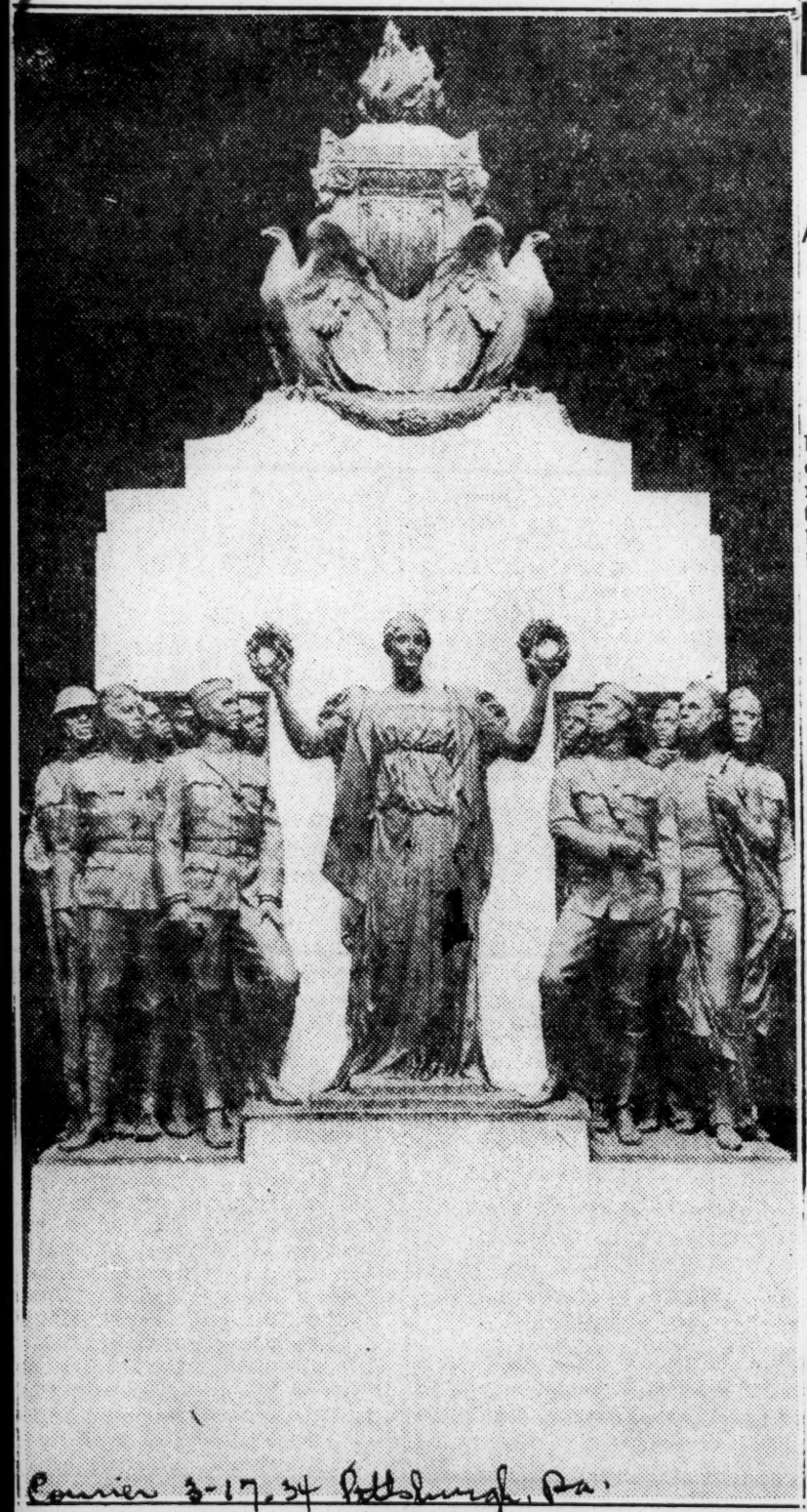
I had been commissioned a second lieutenant while in France, so on the return trip occupied the quarters of an officer. Should add that they were quarters of a Negro officer. The boat was the White Star Olympic, and it carried at the same time, a large number of white bourgeois civilians, among them being the capitalistic Charles Schwab, who had made millions in the War. I think it was on this trip home that the final blow was given to our youthful idealism—such a shadow of it as still remained with us. There were 50 Negro officers aboard, all traveling first class. We were segregated not only with respect to sleeping quarters, but were given a separate dining room and assigned waiters who would serve us only. A committee was elected among us to take a complaint to the ranking officer aboard, a general whose name I do not recall. He simply shrugged, and said: "But what's the matter with the private dining room? Why, Charles Schwab himself has often been served there. I think you're lucky, if you ask me."

"I SERVE NOTICE

The loyalty of the Negro troops has always been unprecedented, say the politicians and the War makers at the approach of every new slaughter. As an ex-serviceman, I serve notice upon these slinking vultures that my disillusionment ended long ago; that my role in the next War will be like that of thousands of other ex-servicemen: to help our fellow workers, put up for slaughter—to fight for the only kind of democracy: the democracy that the workers and poor farmers can enjoy under their own government.

Monuments, etc.

SIGN OF PEACE!



Courier 3-17-34 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NEGRO MONUMENT LACKS SITE HERE

Art Jury Chooses One Place, Council Another, Now There's Deadlock

By SAUL CARSON

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The Art Jury has chosen one site for the monument. City Council has chosen another. Council sent a resolution to the Mayor. The Mayor sent it to the Fairmount Park Commission. Yesterday the commission referred the matter back to the Art Jury—and the monument seems to be destined to remain for a while longer in possession of the sculptor, J. Otto Schweitzer.

Mrs. Strawbridge, president of the Philadelphia County League of Women Voters, declared in her statement:

"The monument to Negro veterans should be given a position of honor and recognition. It would show a definite lack of appreciation on the part of the citizens of this city to place that monument in an obscure place. It belongs on the Parkway or in a prominent place in Fairmount Park."

The Art Jury had decided to place the monument, which was paid for out of an appropriation made by the Legislature in 1928, in Fitler Park, Twenty-third and Pine Streets.

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Tuesday Mayor Moore signed the resolution. Mrs. Strawbridge's interest in the monument was enlisted because she was in the Mayor's office when Mr. Moore signed the resolution.

Yesterday Director of Public Works Caven brought the resolution to the Park Commission. He is chairman of the commission's Committee on Superintendence and Property. Colonel Robert Glendenning pointed out that the Art Jury already has selected a place. B. Franklin Dwyer, another member of the commission, looked up the Act of Legislature creating the Art Jury, citing the fact that the Art Jury has the right to decide on the site for a statue.

The upshot of the argument is that the matter is now right back in the hands of the Art Jury.

Negro citizens are protesting against the Fitler Square site and declare they will have nothing to do with the unveiling scheduled for next Memorial Day unless a prominent place is given the monument.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER
MAR 18 1934

NEGROES PROTEST STATUE LOCATION

Art Jury Decides Soldiers' Monument Must Go to Fitler Park

Y. W. C. A. STAFF REDUCED

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People led other organizations in protesting the verdict of the Art Jury that the monument to Pennsylvania's Negro soldiers must be placed in Fitler Park, Twenty-third and Pine Streets, instead of the Parkway.

In announcing the N. A. A. C. P. opposition, the branch president Herbert E. Millen, attorney, suggested that Negroes put the matter squarely up to Council and the Republican organization and seek to make a political issue of the outcome.

"We are vigorously protesting this isolation of a belated monument to Negro soldiers who have distinguished themselves in all wars," Mr. Millen said, "and if this insult is allowed to go unnoticed by the Republicans, we should not forget it when we go to the polls."

Fitler Park Selected

The protest was caused by the recent decision of the Fairmount Park Commission that, despite the passing of a resolution by Council authorizing that body to select a site facing a main drive on the Parkway for the monument, the final word rests with the Art Jury which had already decided to place the monument in Fitler Park.

The organization heads leading the movement to have a city-wide petition presented to Council denied that any Negro organizations had asked that the monument be placed on the South Philadelphia site.

John Francis Williams, an attorney, president of the John M. Langston Bar Club, composed of the thirty Negro lawyers in this city, labeled the attempt to place the monument "on a dump in a playground" as an outrage, and joined in the N. A. A. C. P. head's suggestion that the placement be made a political issue.

Lawyers Will Fight

"As long as the Parkway is allowed to be infested with bums throughout the day I see no reason why a monument to Negro soldiers could not be placed in some of the open spaces," the club head said. He added that the city's Negro lawyers "will never stop fighting until a decent spot has been allotted this long-deserved recognition."

The placement of the monument reached a high point of discussion when Councilman Henry Trainer sought to have it placed on the Parkway. It has been created through an appropriation of the State Legislature on a bill introduced by Representative B. Hart. Mayor Moore publicly signed the resolution authorizing the Parkway site Tuesday.

The National Bar Association represented by E. Washington Rhodes, and the Quaker City Lodge Elks, the latter comprised of upward of 5000 members and headed by Dr. John M. Marquess, joined in the protest which is expected to be carried to City Hall by a group of Negro women, included among whom will be a number of Gold Star mothers, early this week.

Welfare Work Cut

Because of the failure of the United Campaign to reach its quota, the thirteen organizations under the city Y. W. C. A. set-up. The executives pointed out that $67,000 in her staff at Southwest Miss Arnold said:

Welfare Federation which do work among Negroes exclusively will have their staffs reduced. The first to be reduced was the Southwest Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, whose Girl Reserve secretary, Miss Olivia Hampton, was released.

The move at Southwest, accordi ing to Miss Mary E. Sampson, city- wide secretary, and Miss Anna M Arnold, the branch executive, is in keeping with a reduction throughou

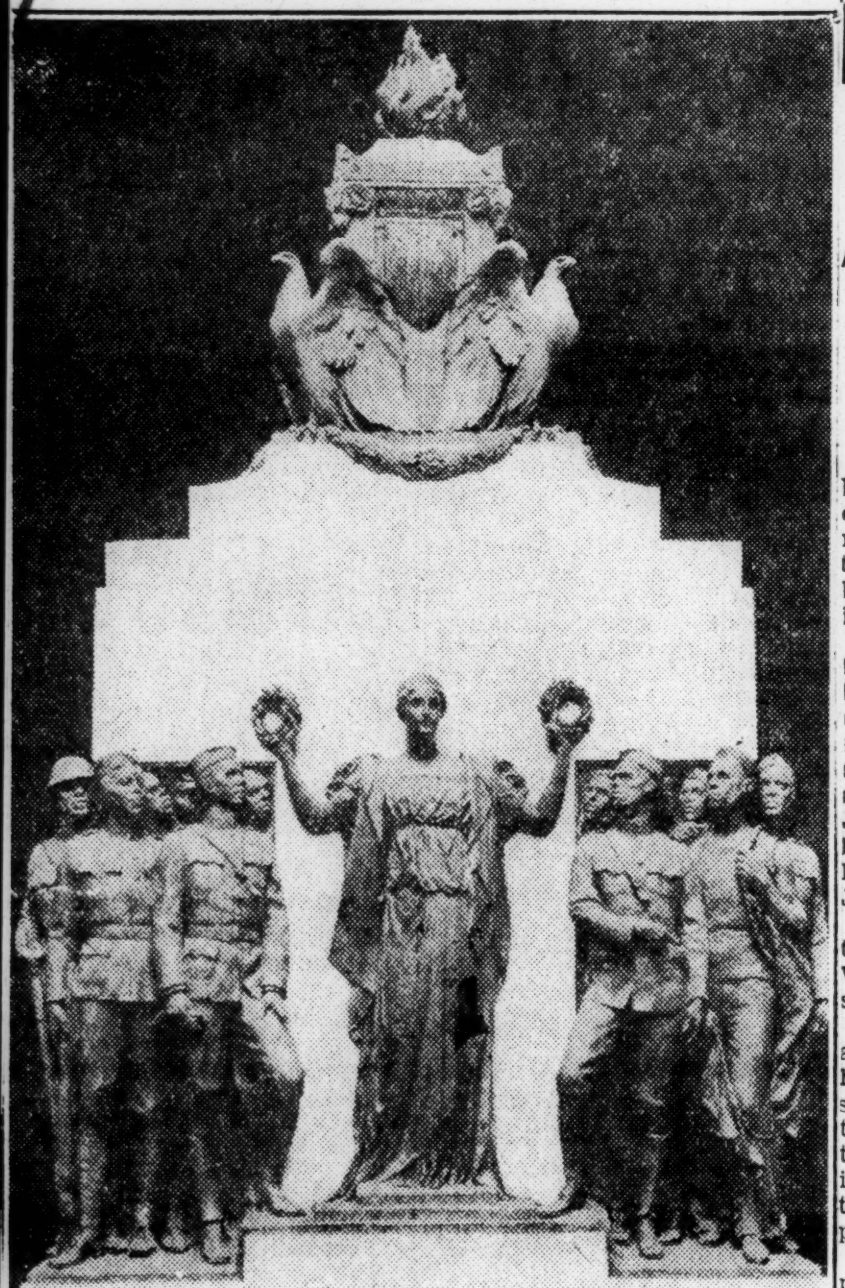
"The Reorganization Committee program and has attempted to make a cut in such a way as to preserve for Philadelphia program at the branch tempted younger girls will go on.' sharp reduction last year.

Miss Hampton, who is regarded as one of the association's experts in the entire program, came to Philadelphia from Winston-Salem, where she headed Y. W. C. A. work. Prior to her work in North Carolina, the Girl Reserve work was conducted a strenuous drive for new members in order to make further reductions would not be necessary.

In announcing the change

Monuments, etc.

SIGN OF PEACE!



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The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People led other organizations in protesting the verdict of the Art Jury that the monument to Pennsylvania's Negro soldiers must be placed in Fitler Park, Twenty-third and Pine Streets, instead of the Parkway.

In announcing the N. A. A. C. P. opposition, the branch president Herbert E. Millen, attorney, suggested that Negroes put the matter squarely up to Council and the Republican organization and seek to make a political issue of the outcome.

"We are vigorously protesting this isolation of a belated monument to Negro soldiers who have distinguished themselves in all wars," Mr. Millen said, "and if this insult is allowed to go unnoticed by the Republicans, we should not forget it when we go to the polls."

Fitler Park Selected

The protest was caused by the recent decision of the Fairmount Park Commission that, despite the passing of a resolution by Council authorizing that body to select a site facing a main drive on the Parkway for the monument, the final word rests with the Art Jury which had already decided to place the monument in Fitler Park.

The organization heads leading the movement to have a city-wide petition presented to Council denied that any Negro organizations had asked that the monument be placed on the South Philadelphia site.

John Francis Williams, an attorney, president of the John M. Langston Bar Club, composed of the thirty Negro lawyers in this city, labeled the attempt to place the monument "on a dump in a playground" as an outrage, and joined in the N. A. A. C. P. head's suggestion that the placement be made a political issue.

Lawyers Will Fight

"As long as the Parkway is allowed to be infested with bums throughout the day I see no reason why a monument to Negro soldiers could not be placed in some of the open spaces," the club head said. He added that the city's Negro lawyers "will never stop fighting until a decent spot has been allotted this long-deserved recognition."

The placement of the monument reached a high point of discussion when Councilman Henry Trainer sought to have it placed on the Parkway. It has been created through an appropriation of the State Legislature on a bill introduced by Representative B. Hart. Mayor Moore publicly signed the resolution authorizing the Parkway site Tuesday.

The National Bar Association represented by E. Washington Rhodes, and the Quaker City Lodge Elks, the latter comprised of upward of 5000 members and headed by Dr. John M. Marquess, joined in the protest which is expected to be carried to City Hall by a group of Negro women, included among whom will be a number of Gold Star mothers, early this week.

Welfare Work Cut

Because of the failure of the United Campaign to reach its quota the thirteen organizations under the Welfare Federation which do work among Negroes exclusively will have their staffs reduced. The first to be reduced was the Southwest Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, whose Girl Reserve secretary, Miss Olivia Hampton, was released.

The move at Southwest, accord- in her staff at Southwest Miss ing to Miss Mary E. Sampson, city-wide secretary, and Miss Anna M Arnold, the branch executive, is in keeping with a reduction throughou

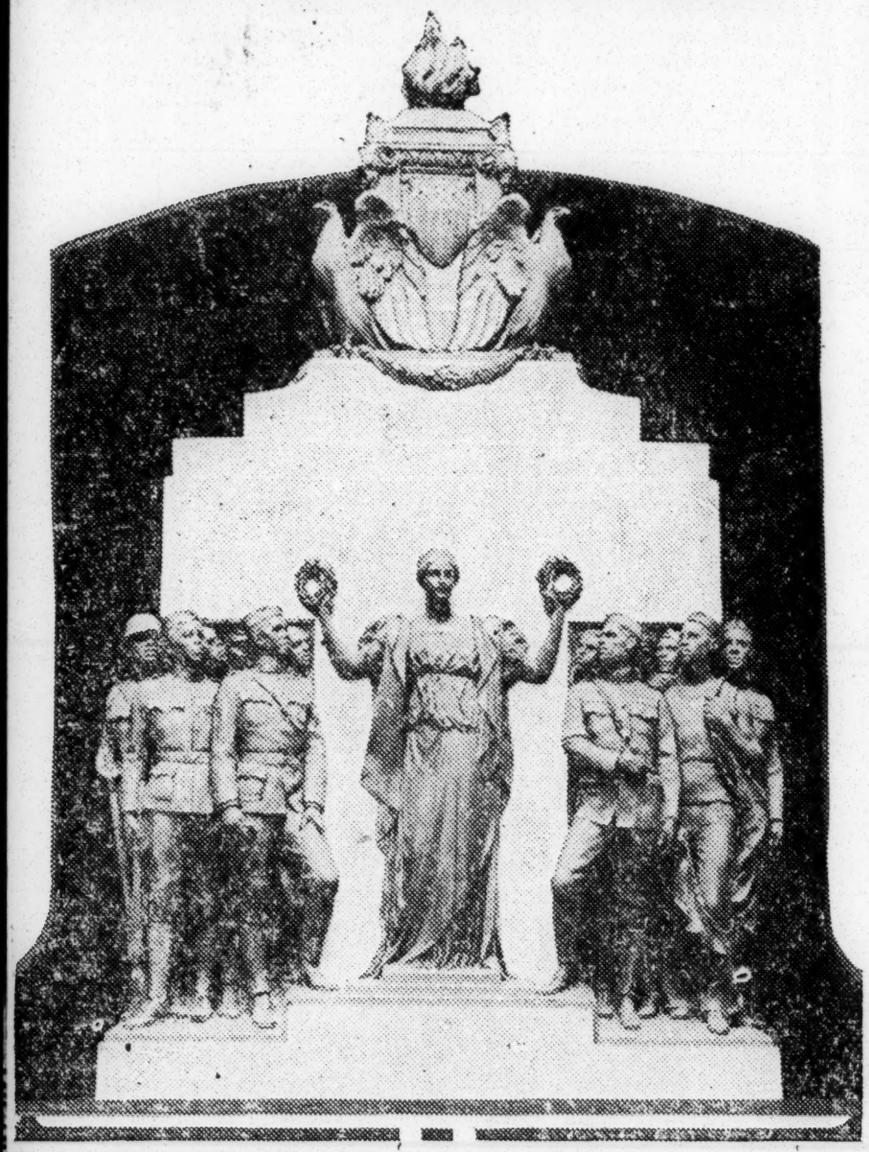
Arnold said:

"The Reorganization Committee faced the program and has attempted to make a cut in such a way as to preserve for Philadelphia the entire program at the branch Work with younger girls will go on.' The executive said that the organization would conduct a strenuous conduct a drive for new members in order that further reductions would not be necessary.

In announcing the change

Middlesboro, Ky. Three-States
April 5, 1934

Honor Paid to Colored Soldiers



Front view of the heroic group that will be unveiled in Fitler park, Philadelphia, on Memorial day. It is a monument to commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of the colored soldiers who have served in the various wars of the United States.

Unveil Memorial To Negro Soldiers In Philadelphia Park

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A fight started nine ago years ago at the 1925 session of the State Legislature by Representative Samuel B. Hart for a monument to commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of all Negro soldiers who served in the various wars of the United States was successfully ended here Saturday, July 7, when the $50,000 monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in Fairmont Park.

Preceding the unveiling, there was a parade with Charles Holland as chief marshal and Wilson Jackson as aid. In the line of march were Spanish American and World War veterans, war mothers, various war veterans' clubs, Pyramid Temple, No. 1 Knights of Mystic Shrine, Knights Templar, DeMolay Consistory No. 1, Odd Fellows, various Elk lodges and others.

The program at the unveiling and dedicatory exercises was as follows: prayer, Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, chaplain 351st Field Artillery, A.E.F.; music, Cornucopia Band, Thomas Blanton, director; introduction of master of ceremonies, William H. Riley Jones, chairman of the commission; remarks, Dr. Charles A. Lewis, G. Edward Dickerson, Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Councilman Henry J. Trainer, Major R. R. Wright, Samuel R. Morsell, Rev. Robert W. Bagnall, introduction of Governor Gifford E. Pinchot presenting the memorial to the city; introduction of Mayor J. Hampton Moore accepting the memorial for the city; salute by firing squad, unveiling by Doris Emma Jones and associates and benediction by Rev. J. Campbell Beckett. Taps closed the exercises.

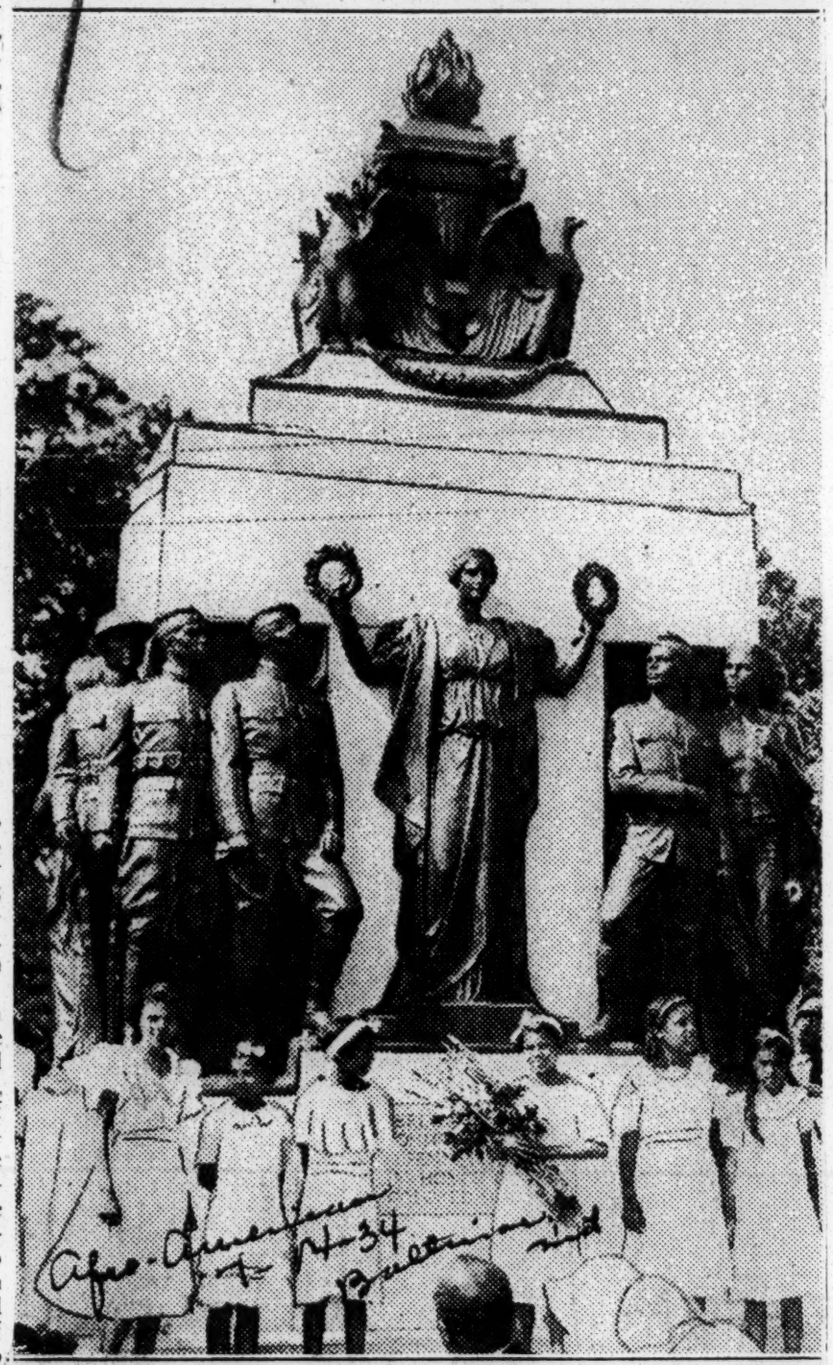
The fight for the erection of the monument was first started in the 1925 session of the Legislature by Representative Hart. It was defeated in committee. At the next session in 1927 he presented another bill asking for $100,000, for a monument. This time Representative Hart received support with the result that it passed both houses without a dissenting vote and went to the Governor, carrying an appropriation of $60,000. The Governor signed it after a conference with Mr. Hart, at which it was agreed to reduce the amount to $50,000.

The Governor thereafter appointed the following to the commission: William H. Riley Jones, chairman; Major R. R. Wright sr. treasurer; Charles Holland, secretary; Samuel R Morsell, historian; Hon. Samuel S. Lewis, Hon. Samuel B. Hart, Hon. Charles A. Waters, Hon. Frank B. Baldwin and Geo. Edward Martin.

The father of the bill, was born in Philadelphia, educated in the Pennsylvania Public Schools and in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. He was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, being the only man to rise from a private to the rank of captain of the Gray Invincibles, the last Negro unit in the Pennsylvania Militia. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1925, re-elected in 1926-28-30 and 1932 and has the distinct honor of being the only Negro member to preside over the House of Representatives.

Among those present at the unveiling were Mr. Hart's cousins, Dr. Emily Charlton, sister of Dr. Melville Charlton, and Rufus Irving Charlton of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Memory of Pennsylvania Soldiers



Monument which was unveiled last week in Philadelphia in honor of sailors and soldiers of all wars. High state and city officials took part in the ceremony which was held at Fairmount Park. Girls at base who helped with removing canvas are: left to right, Doris Logan, Harriet Jones, Doris Jones, who pulled string; Merion Burton and Mariella Ama.

Soldiers - 1934
Monuments, etc.

American Legion Head Calls Philly Monument Affair "Shabby" One

Dr. De Haven Hinkson Says Procedure Lacked Military Snap and Precision.

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. De-Haven Hinkson, head of the American Legion post in this city, does not want to be considered caustic in his remarks upon the recent dedication services held in Fairmount Park, "but the thing that disappointed me," he informed the AFRO-AMERICAN, "was that there was not a more effective parade." Afro-American

"There certainly should have been more of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, more organizations of the American Legion, more church organizations. 7-21-34

"There have been cirticisms because no ex-soldier who had actually participated in active warfare was invited to take part in the program. This I think is a matter entirely for the monument commission itself to decide. If they didn't see fit to have the ex-service men on their program, that was their affair.

Shabby Turnout

"However, I was terribly disappointed in the shabby turnout. They might have had more colored, as well as white, posts, including the MacCall and Houston Posts of the American Legion, had they gone about the matter in the right way.

"The whole procedure lacked military snap and precision.

"I feel that they might have had more bands. They could have had contingents from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from the New York National Guard, the New Jersey National Guard, and given the entire affair a much more martial air.

"As for the fact that there were not more school children on the program, I think that merely unfortunate short-sightedness on the part of the commission.

"The commission, I believe, realizes the blunders it has made, and I don't want to seem caustic in my remarks. After all, it is perfectly human to err.

"The program was by no means carried out with dignified precision." The master of ceremonies, he further added, was much too lengthy in his remarks.

As for the site selected for the monument to these honored dead soldiers and sailors and their surviving comrades who saw service in the various wars of this country, he thought it was well chosen.

Navy

St. George, S. C., Eagle
March 22, 1934

MORE NEGROES WANTED FOR U. S. NAVAL SERVICE

O. K. Umstead, Chief Metalsmith U. S. Navy, Petty Officer in charge at the Charleston Navy Recruiting Sub-station states that he has received information from the Main Office at Raleigh, to the effect that the monthly quota of enlistments in the Messman branch of the Naval service have been increased from five to nine men per month. Lt. Commander Elmer F. Lowry, U. S. Navy, medical examiner at the Main office, Raleigh, says that the increased quota offers a splendid opportunity to young Negro men of this section who desire to make the Navy a career and who can meet the Navy's requirements for enlistments.

The duties of messmen comprise general serving work in the Officer's quarters with advancement later to positions as officer's cooks and stewards. The monthly rate of pay ranges from $21.00 to 105.00 per month with a pension after serving the required number of years. To be eligible for enlistment applicants must be single, have no dependants, be of good moral character, be able to read, write and do simple arithmetic, be between the ages of 18 and 25 years and pass a satisfactory physical examination. All men who are interested are invited to visit the recruiting office where applications are being received daily. Postoffice Building, Charleston, S. C.

Negroes May Join Uncle Sam's Navy

The navy's recent decision to abolish the use of Filipinos as mess boys, servants and cooks for the officers' mess has again opened the ranks for the recruiting of negroes and for the first time since the war examinations will be given them for enlistment.

Tennessee's quota has been set at nine a month and examinations will be given each Wednesday, beginning tomorrow, J. S. Taylor, gunners mate, first class, in charge of the recruiting station here, said yesterday.

Nine Negroes Join Navy for Training

Accepted for mess attendants in the United States navy, the following Negroes have left for training in Norfolk, it was announced yesterday at recruiting headquarters here: Andrew Davis Smith, Macon; Robert Andrews, Macon; Harold Sheffield Johnson, Macon; John Guy Rhea, Bowling Green, Ky.; Ira Costell Hawkins, Necolious Hooker, Samuel Eugen Goran, and Robert Broution Russell of Jacksonville, Fla., and Gid Thomas, Jr., of Albany.

MESS JOBS FOR 125 ALL THAT NAVY PROVIDES

NEW YORK.—(Co-op)—That the peak of advancement possibilities in the U.S. Navy, for any but white persons, is the post of officers' steward, was revealed in an interview with an officer on the flagship Pennsylvania while the U.S. fleet was anchored here last week.

Colored people, Filipinos and foreigners are denied regular enlistment in the Navy, according to the officer who would not allow his name to be used, but they may secure limited employment in the mess department.

Only 125 on 96 Ships

Ninety-six ships were included in the fleet, massed here for the naval review, with combined crews of approximately 40,000 officers and men. Of this number, 125 were colored.

In spite of their restriction to the mess department, the colored sailors' enlistments are binding to practically the same degree as are those of the whites.

Enlistments are for a period of four years, and may be extended or renewed. Colored recruits are sent to a training school at Hampton Roads, Va., to learn the Navy's standardized mess service.

Officers Need Special Touch

Promotions within the department are available with corresponding increase in pay. Colored cooks, it was explained, serve only a portion of the crews, principally officers and other special groups, while white messmen usually prepare the food for the masses of the crew, where individual touch is not expected.

The officer stated that colored firemen were used in the navy at one time, but that the practice of enlisting them had been discontinued and probably not more than one or two were left in the service.

Orangeburg, S. C., Democrat
December 6, 1934

Negroes Needed By The Navy

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, has authorized eight first enlistments in the rating of mess attendant third class in this district for the month of December, according to the Charleston recruiting station.

Only negro men are eligible for enlistment in the navy with this rating, and the qualifications for enlistment are: Must be between the ages of 18 and 25 years, of good moral character, unmarried with no one dependent upon them for support, must be able to read, write and do simple arithmetic and pass a rigid physical examination.

The recruiter says he has accepted a number of very good boys from this section and that this district has averaged approximately eight enlistments per month for the past year; however, he feels certain there are a goodly number of young negroes that would make excellent material for this branch of the service that have not heard of this opportunity, and they are invited to make their application at the Navy recruiting office in the basement of the Charleston postoffice building where the many advantages of Naval service will be fully explained and for those who meet the requirements after the preliminary examination will be accepted and called in for enlistment in the very near future. Office open daily from 9:00 A. M until 4:30 P. M. and closes Saturday at 1:00 P. M.

Soldiers-1934

Officers.

Chip Is Taller Than the Old Block

COL. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, Jr.
Col. Davis, highest ranking colored officer in U.S. Army and son, Benjamin O., Jr., in Washington, D.C., last week. Benjamin Jr. is a cadet at West Point Military Academy, N.Y., of which his father is also a graduate

U. S. Regular Army Lists Only Four Negro Officers

Only four Negro officers are now enrolled on the active lists of the United States Regular Army. Of this number three are chaplains. The other is Col. B. O. Davis. The chaplains are Lieut. Col. Louis A. Carter, 24th Infantry; Major Monroe S. Caver, 10th Cavalry, and Major Alexander W. Thomas, 25th Infantry. Two others, Lieut. Col. John E. Green and Major John R. Lynch, former paymaster, are on the retired list.

The ranking Negro officer, since the death of the late Col. Charles Young, is Col. Davis. Formerly attached to the Ninth Cavalry, he is now assigned to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where as professor of military science and tactics he is in charge of military training of young men attending that school. He has seen service in Liberia, the Philippines, Mexico and at various posts in the United States. For the past several summers he has been military officer in charge of the Gold Star mothers and widows touring the cemeteries and battlefields of the French war zone.

Fourteen at Academy.

In 1870 James W. Smith of South Carolina entered the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., as the first Negro cadet. From that date until the present time there have been fourteen Negro youths enrolled at the institution. This number includes the present cadet, B. O. Davis, Jr., son of the ranking Negro officer.

Only three of these have been graduated and commissioned in the Regular U. S. Army. The first was Henry O. Flipper, who was graduated in 1877. The first Negro to achieve this distinction, he served but a brief while in the army. Forced out by difficulties, he left the country and retired to Mexico. Ten years later he was followed by John H. Alexander, who served for seven years after his graduation in 1887. He died while on assignment to Wilberforce University as military instructor.

The last Negro to be graduated from the Military Academy was Col. Young, who finished with the class of 1889. He served with distinction in many posts until his retirement in 1917, with the rank of colonel. He was assigned to reorganize the constabulary of Liberia, in which country he died in 1920, some say of a broken heart because he was denied a command during the World War. Col. Young bore the reputation of being not only an officer and a gentleman, but also scholar and a musician.

In the forty-five years since Col. Young was graduated no Negro has completed the course at the Military Academy. Cadet Davis, now in his second year of the four-year course, is reported to rank high in his class and to have excellent prospects of being graduated with distinction in the class of 1936. He was designated for the academy in 1932 by Congressman Oscar DePriest.

Others who have attended the academy include Henry A. Napier of Tennessee, 1871-72; Thomas Van Gibbs, Florida, 1872-73; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-75; Johnson C. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-82; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-78; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-86; William A. Hare, Ohio, 1885-86; William H. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886. The next cadet was not appointed until 1929, when Congressman DePriest designated Alonzo Parham of Chicago. Experiencing difficulty in French and mathematics, Parham was unable to complete the course.

No Negroes have ever been graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Three have attended. They were John Henry Conyers, South Carolina, 1872-73; Alonzo C. McClellan, South Carolina, 1873, and Henry E. Baker, Mississippi, 1874-75.

DePriest Sends Holly to West Point

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — Congressman DePriest's latest candidate for West Point is Charles A. Holly, 19, 3757 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill. He is a junior at the University of Minnesota, attended Howard University for two years, making an A record. He also took R.O.T.C. training during this period. 3-17-34

He has passed the mental examination on the basis of his transcript from Minnesota and if he passes the physical test, he will be eligible to go to West Point in July for examination there. He was the third on Mr. DePriest's list.

Persistent Oscar

An exclusive AFRO dispatch last week disclosed the fact that Congressman Oscar DePriest had appointed Charles A. Holly to West Point.

Afro-American

Young Holly was exempted from a mental test on the basis of a transcript of his record at the University of Minnesota. If he can pass his physical examination he is eligible for the military academy in July.

Once upon a time, Mr. DePriest's West Point appointments headed the front pages of all the newspapers. It is not so now.

In fact, Holly is the third on Mr. DePriest's list, which indicates that two previous appointments have been made and have fallen by the wayside without the public's having any knowledge of it whatever.

In nothing has Mr. DePriest been so consistent and persistent as the West Point and Annapolis appointments. If Chicago will let him stay in Congress long enough, he will live to see colored boys not only enter both institutions but graduate from them as well.

Cadet Benj. O. Davis On Furlough From West Point

Page

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—B. O. Davis, jr., Cadet 2d class, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, is spending his furlough at home on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. He is the son of Colonel B. O. Davis, Cavalry, P. M. S. and T. and commandant at Tuskegee. 3-30-34

The young cadet looking every inch the soldier and future officer, has very successfully completed two years, the halfway mark, in his march for honors in our country's finest military school, both from the point of performance and prestige. He will remain at home for several weeks, following which he returns to West Point for the continuation of his studies.

Col. Dickerson To Quit Regiment

One of the most modern of commanding officers yet to hea the 8th Regiment will be retired from active National Guar service in December of this year. That man is Colonel Spence C. Dickerson, whose service with the 8th Regiment dates bac to 1914, when he enlisted in the Medical Detachment as a private. Colonel Dickerson was born in Austin, Tex., in 187 the same year in which the 8th was originally organized a "Chicago Cadets."

Just before the regiment left for the Mexican border in 1916, Private Dickerson became First Lieutenant Dickerson. While at the border his medical service was of such efficient nature that he quickly attracted the attention of every officer in the regiment. When the United States entered the World War Lieutenant Dickerson again had a chance to serve his country and comrades; and as usual, did so well that it was natural to expect him to advance to a higher grade. In February, 1919 he was discharged with the rank of captain.

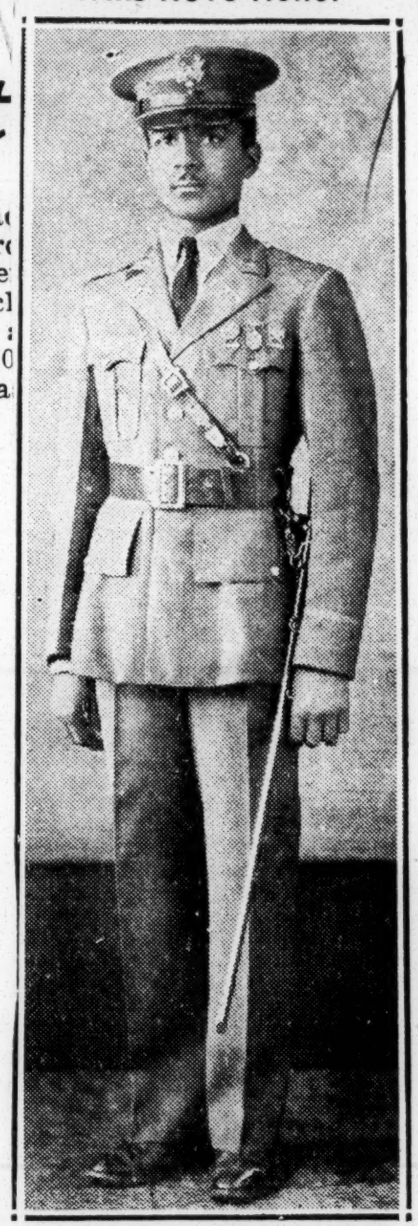
Gets Rank of Major

When the 8th regiment was mustered into the service in 1920 as an attached Illinois National Guard unit, Captain Dickerson again entered the service and was assigned to the Medical Detachment. In 1927 he was promoted to the rank of major and placed in command of all medical activities in the regiment. Two years later he was again promoted, but this time to the highest grade in the organization — that of colonel. As a regimental commander, Colonel Dickerson has succeeded in bringing about many innovations that have meant steady progress to the regiment. Under Dickerson (and for the first time in the history of the regiment) three officers were sent to the Infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga. They were all graduated with honors. Captain James C. Wells was the first to go in 1929. The result of the training he received can be best noted by the record that "B" company has made since his return from school. 1st Lieutenant Meolious Hutchinson and Second Lieutenant Marcus Ray followed in 1931. These young officers brought back a large amount of military knowledge that was soon distributed throughout the regiment. Hutchinson is a graduate of Lewis institute where he took a Commercial course. Ray is a pharmacist and graduate of the University of Illinois.

Urges Army Course

Still another creditable mark was made when Dickerson persuaded every officer and more than two-thirds of the enlisted personnel to go in heavily for the Army Extension courses.

Wins ROTC Honor



JAMES HAROLD NICKENS, cadet major in the Howard University R.O.T.C. unit, who has been selected to represent Howard in a competition among all the units in the Third Corps Area for the Civilian Military Education Fund award of a three-day all-expense visit in Washington this fall. One R.O.T.C. student from each corps area in the United States is to be selected, and each will be presented the new Pershing gold medal for military merit by the President. Cadet Major Nickens is vice-president of the Student Council of Howard University.

Given Higher Rank By Illinois State Militia Officials

Col. Spencer C. Dickerson, who assumed command of the famous Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, following the removal of Col. Otis B. Duncan several years ago, was retired December 1 with the rank of brigadier general.

Brigadier General Dickerson was the most modern commanding officer yet to head the 8th Regiment. His service with the 8th Regiment dates back to 1914, when he enlisted in the Medical Detachment as a private. The general was born in Austin, Texas, in 1870, the same year in which the 8th was originally organized as "Chicago Cadets."

Just before the regiment left for the Mexican border in 1916, Private Dickerson became First Lieutenant Dickerson. While at the border his medical service was of such efficient nature that he quickly attracted the attention of every officer in the regiment. When the United States entered the World War Lieutenant Dickerson again had a chance to serve his country and comrades and as usual, did so well that it was natural to expect him to advance to a higher grade. In February, 1919, he was discharged with the rank of captain.

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In civilian life Colonel Dickerson is equally prominent in the medical profession. He is a specialist and a recognized authority on the subjects of ear, eye, nose and throat. Graduated from Rush Medical college and the University of Chicago in 1901, he later returned to his school as instructor in ophthamology and laryngology from 1921 to 1926. During his student days he was an outstanding athlete and letter man at the U. of C. He taught the first group of Race nurses ever enrolled at the University of Chicago. He is the president of the Freedmen's Hospital association in Washington, D.C. Dr. Dickerson is directly and actively connected with the most important medical societies in the country; they include the Cook County Physicians' association, the Illinois Medical association, and the National Medical association. The Chicago Urban league, where he is a member of the board of directors, counts him as a most valued edition.

Sticks to Profession

When asked what he thought of the future of the regiment he said, "Without doubt, there is but one future for our regiment—continued and perpetual progress. If there has been a bit of good work during my administration the credit rightly belongs to those splendid officers and men whose work is still showing excellent results. Looking back over the twenty years I have been in military service I naturally feel both proud and happy. Tell my comrades in arms that I salute them."

Dr. Dickerson will not retire from professional life. He indicated that he will devote most of his time to the Provident hospital, an affiliate of the University of Chicago, where he heads the department of eye, ear nose and throat

Soldiers-1934

National Guards.

Senator Reed Advocates Colored Battalion For Penna. National Guard

The United Negro Press issued a second statement this week to the 200,000 colored voters of Pennsylvania showing the clear-cut Race slant of Senator David A. Reed, seeking re-election to the United States Senate in contrasted with that of Governor Gifford Pinchot, his opponent for the Republican Nomination who is making his second bid at the Primary election May 15th.

"There are many reasons," said Senator Reed in Washington this week, "why we should have a regiment of the National Guard in Pennsylvania officered by colored officers. The United States Army, both Infantry and Cavalry, have long been proud of the record of the colored soldier. The gallant Fifteenth Regiment of New York and the famous 8th Illinois are an inspiration to the youth and citizenry of our own land and likewise have earned the recognition and honor of other great nations. It has been so from the days of Crispus Attucks to the days of Colonel Charles Young. The organization of a colored regiment in Pennsylvania would provided excellent training and additional inspiration for the colored youth of our state and the whole people of Pennsylvania.

"In the mind of every man who served his country and marched behind the stars and stripes there lives a kindred spirit of patriotism, loyalty and respect for every soldier, of every race, creed or color who stands ready to do his duty regardless of danger.

"I hope that a place can be found for a colored battalion in the organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and I am ready now as always to do everything I can to give our state a colored unit second to none."

General Edward Martin, Republican State Chairman of Pennsylvania, who will succeed General Shannon as head of the National Guard, has pledged his support to Senator Reed in this great fight for the colored soldier. General Martin put the organization back of this measure introduced by Representative Samuel B. Hart, Race leader of Philadelphia, and stood solidly back of it during the long fight.

The bill was finally passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature designed to create a regiment of the National Guard composed of Race soldiers and commanded from top to bottom by colored officers but was vetoed by Governor Pinchot. Just as the equal rights bill and the law protecting colored workmen in the P. W. A. and C. W. A. government road contracts and public buildings in Pennsylvania was likewise vetoed by Governor Gifford Pinchot.

VISITORS DAY AT CAMP DEVENS

ANNUAL GALA DAY DRAWS GREAT CROWD — 372nd INF HOSTS TO SUMMER GUESTS—CO. K. WINS CUP IN COMPETITION DRILL

Sunday, July 29, visitors' Day at Camp Devans, the 372d Infantry National Guards carried out a varied program, sponsored and executed by its energetic and capable corps of officers, Major Edward Dugger in command. Supporting were four companies of enlisted men and headquarters company and the medical unit. Seen around the area were members of the Wm. Carter Post A.L. and Pat Toy, Post V.F.W.

Guests began arriving as early as 9 A.M. At 11.30 church services were conducted by Rev. Douglass Robinson, pastor of St. Paul's Church in Cambridge, a former Lieut of the old Wartime 372nd Infantry.

The Norman Prince Post (white) V.F.W. were the guests on this notable occasion, and they came bearing a gift-cup for the best drilled company. They dined and made themselves at home until the Formal guard mount at 4.15 P.M. According to Dept. Secretary Louis B. Caution of the Carter Post V. of F. W., the 372nd Infantry Band is a boon companion of the Norman Prince Post. The Band serves this Post whenever requested by them without any charge for services.

The ceremony of "Guard Mount" was most interesting with Lt. Krigger as adj. and Sgt. Major H. F. Washington, Co. I, Capt. Alexander Davis commanding, furnishing the guard detail.

At 5 P.M. came the competition drill by the companies of the Battalion for the Norman Prince Post cup, which was won amid applause by Co. K. 1st Lieut. Karl B. Russell, drill officer. Capt. Harry F. Lofton, Co. L, received the award, a standing silver cup, suitably inscribed. The judges were Col. L. Hewitt, Capt. A. Wilson and retired Captain Bert Gould.

A review at 5.45 P.M. was tendered Lt. Col. Larkland Hewitt, Mass. N.G. Ret., former Battalion com'der. On the Colonel's staff were Major Frank Snowden, Qm.. Res., Com'der Rock of the Norman Prince Post V.F.W., the representative of the Suffolk County Council and the representative of the State Council V.F.W., also Com'der Lewis Caution of the Pat Toy Post V.F.W.

The beautiful day drew a capacity holiday crowd. The smart summer finery and gowns of the great number of ladies gave the packed grandstand and base lines of the parade an appropriate background for military activities of the boys.

Major Edward Dugger and his corps of officers were everywhere, pre-eminently succeeding in giving the warmest welcome to the parents, relatives and sweethearts of the boys in khaki from Boston, Worcester and all neighboring towns as well as Providence were present in large numbers. The tour of active duty ends Aug. 4. 1934.

1st Separate Company Goes to Camp Sunday

BALTIMORE. — Members of the First Separate Company, Maryland National Guard, will entrain for their annual two weeks' encampment at Camp Albert Ritchie on August 5, it was learned this week.

The company, under the command of Captain William Creigler, will consist of three other officers: Captain Maceo Williams, medical officer; First Lieutenant Thomas Chatman and Second Lieutenant Leroy Clay, and seventy-one enlisted men.

The company will leave the Richmond Market Armory at 7.30 a.m., August 5, and board trains at Hillen Station for the camp. An extensive program, including pistol and rifles matches, has been planned.

On August 12, a special drill and exhibition will be held for persons who will visit the camp on that date. The drill will be held with companies from Washington, under the command of Captain Arthur C. Newman.

Negro Units Of New Jersey Militia Cast In Rescue Role

In Charge of Shore Activity In Morro Castle Disaster

(Exclusively to Journal and Guide)

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Two hundred New Jersey state militiamen, all of whom were colored, were placed in complete charge of rescue identification and removal of bodies of the Morro Castle sea tragedy to the chief morgue headquarters here by Governor A. Harry Moore last Saturday.

The two Negro battalions, one from Newark, under command of Captain William Neighbors, had reported here early Saturday for the annual two-weeks encampment at Camp Moore, the governor's summer residence, and were immediately put in complete charge of the camp which was headquarters for rescue work.

Soldier Saves Women

Corporal Eli Taylor actually saved two women passengers who were floundering off shore in the stormy sea. He risked his own life to do so.

Militiaman Taylor, Charles Donoway, Atlantic City undertaker, Calvin Cornelius, Rupert Chase, James Simms, all of Atlantic City, were on the beach at Sea Girt early Saturday and dragged in bodies of victims and survivors.

A checkup by a Journal and Guide correspondent Saturday and Sunday along the North Jersey coast morgues and hospitals, and among surviving crew and passengers, plus an interview with press association heads at headquarters here, revealed no record of American Negroes aboard the ship as crew or passengers. (There was at least one Negro in the crew—see other story on front pag—Editor's note.)

Took Leading Rescue Roles

The two separate colored militia battalions stood ready Sunday afternoon for a call to Asbury Park when the huge crowds, which gathered when the liner was beached, got out of hand.

The soldiers also removed bodies of victims from Sea Girt to Jersey City Sunday night. All identification information for the press was given out by Lt. Edwin Lookwood, Charles Donoway, the Atlantic City undertaker, William Shelton, and other militiamen in charge of the morgue.

The National Guard soldiers had no sleep or change of clothing from early Saturday morning until late Sunday night.

The survivors' testimony in New York revealed that a colored boy in Cuba ran up on the boat and whispered to Captain Robert R. Wilmot before the liner left Havana.

Boy's Message Disturbed Captain

Captain Wilmot seemed greatly perturbed afterwards. He died suddenly aboard ship Friday night, either from acute indigestion or a heart attack. Accounts vary as to the cause of his demise.

The Journal and Guide correspondent was in the morgues on the Jersey shore Sunday and saw several dark-skinned Spaniards and Cubans, but no American Negroes.

The ship was operated by the Ward Line, which discourages Negro passengers and crew members.

COLONEL SPENCER DICKERSON COMING TO NASHVILLE

Head of Eighth Illinois Regiment With Three Aides to Attend National Guard Association

Colonel Spencer Dickerson of the Eighth Illinois Regiment of the National Guard accompanied by three of his staff officers, will be in Nashville the third week in October. This announcement was given out by Rev. Henry Allen Boyd before he left for Atlanta, Ga., last week to attend an Association. Mr. Boyd is an honorary member of the Eighth Illinois Regiment.

Col. Dickerson is coming down to attend the National Association of National Guard Officers that conveses in Nashville during this

month. He has been a regular attendant at these gatherings and has received many courtesies and high honors. The Eighth Illinois is one of the few regiments remaining in tact that saw service during the World war. Col. Dickerson entered the service in a very low rank in the medical department. He went with the regiment to the borders of Texas; they were in camp at Houston, and then he went on to France. He was there during the entire period that the American soldiers were stationed in Europe. He was in the trenches, he was there in No Man's Land, and saw service in Argonne Forest. Many members of the Eighth Illinois were decorated for bravery by the French War Department. This, however, is regarded as his last meeting, as he is up for retirement in December. He is personally acquainted with many of the Colonels Lieut. Colonels in the National Guards throughout the nation.

COLONEL SPENCER C. DICKERSON AND STAFF ARRIVED THIS WEEK

Leaders of Fighting Group, World War Veterans Attending National Convention of National Guards in Session at Andrew Jackson Hotel

Under the leadership of Colonel Spencer C. Dickerson, seven of the staff officers are here in the city attending the Association of National Guards which is holding forth at the Andrew Jackson Hotel. The personnel of this contingent of officers of the Eighth Illinois are all men who saw service in France. They were active during the World War. Many of them were decorated for bravery and gallantry.

With Col. Dickerson are the following men: Lt. Col. Lewis E. Johnson, Maj. Jas. F. Lawson, Capt. Udel Turpin, Major Wm. H. Lewis, Capt. Harry Jones, Capt. Homer Lewis, Lieut M. Hutchinson. Some of them are guests at the R. H. Boyd residence, 1602 Heiman Stree, while Col. Dickerson is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Allen Boyd, 1603 Harding Street. The others are among their friends here in the city.

They have been attending the regular session and receiving courtesies from a host of friends and admirers. They are attracting no little attention at the hotel where this Association is being held.

It will be the last meeting that Col. Dickerson will attend officially because in December he retires from active service, and the Eighth Illinois must secure and select a new Colonel.

They are to remain in the city until Saturday morning when they go back to Chicago, as most of them are men of various professions and business and are here at a sacrifice of time and expense.

Among Those Present

COL. SPENCER C. DICKERSON
of the 8th Illinois Regiment

Col. Dickerson, in company with several of his staff officers, attended the Association of National Guard held at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville this week.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
PRESS

AUG 5 1934

NEGRO MILITIA UNITS

The New Jersey legislature has played a shabby trick on colored residents of the state interested in the organization of colored military units.

The adoption of legislation creating this battalion of milita was inspired by no other purpose than that of cultivating political favor among the members of a certain class of voters. The units are not needed as a part of the state's military establishment. They will receive no federal recognition or federal support. The only purpose they will serve will be that of gratifying the personal desires of their organiers and members. For this purpose the taxpayers of New Jersey will be called upon to pay.

Now it deevlops that the $2,500 fund appropriated to uniform and equip the colored units is inadequate and that at least $20,000 will be required to outfit each company the first year. Subsequently, an annual maintenance expenditure of approximately $12,000 will be required.

For nine months the work of organizing and training these units has been in progress and now, at a rather late date, it is found that adequate financial provision has not been made for their transformation into military organizations.

In authorizing the organization of this battalion simply for the advancement of political ends, the legislature followed an unscrupulous and reprehensible course. In view of the existing situation, however, the actual materializing of the anticipated political benefits is questionable.

Soldiers - 1934

Organization of.

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
February 16, 1934

Plan To Revive Colored Legion, Sermon Sunday

With a view to reorganizing the local colored post of the American Legion, several local exservice men held a meeting last night to make plans, and it was announced by Walter Harris, adjutant of the colored post here when it was active that there would be a special service for exsoldiers at the St. Paul A. M. E. Church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at which white ex-soldiers are also invited.

The serman will be preached by Rev. A. H. Davis, pastor of the colored church, who was 18 months in the army and saw service in France.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger
June 14, 1934

Colored Legion Post Is To Meet

The newly organized American Legion post for colored veterans here will meet at the Harmony Baptist church tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, John W. Sullivan, adjutant, announced today. He urged that all negro veterans attend and bring discharges in order that they may register with the new post.

Lakeland, Fla., E
July 3, 1934

Colored Post To Have Barbecue

Under the auspices of the colored American Legion post a fun festival and barbecue will be held at Washington Park school tomorrow, to be concluded with a program of stunts provided by the post. Foot races, sack races, egg races and the like will be provided for the children.

Old-fashioned barbecued pork will be served along with other refreshments. The public is invited.

Negro Vet To Go To Int'l Congress As WESL Delegate

Nat'l Com'tee Launches $5,000 Drive for Fighting Fund

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK—The Committee in charge of the $5,000 Veteran Fighting Fund has mailed out 15,000 subscription lists containing space for ten names of contributions. Their slogan is 50,000 contributors to the Veteran Fighting Fund.

The two regular delegates to the 7th World Congress of the International Association of Veterans are Emanuel Levin, National chairman of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and A. F. Blanchard, a Negro war veteran from Chicago. These were elected at the meeting of the W.E.S.L. members at the recent Rank and File Convention in Washington last May.

Blanchard is a native of Louisiana and a fireman by occupation. He was discharged as a Sergeant from Company I, 803 Pioneer Infantry. He was engaged in the A. E. F. and on the Meuse-Argonne front. Comrade Blanchard is well known in Chicago as an active fighter not only in the veteran movement of the W.E.S.L. but also in the militant struggles of the unemployed and employed workers. He is a member of the National Committee of the Veterans National Rank and File.

In 1933, he was in charge of supplies at the Rank and File Convention and gained the full support not only of the white and Negro veterans of the North but also of the

A. F. BLANCHARD
Negro veteran elected to the 7th International Congress of War Veterans.

DON'T FORGET THE NEGRO SOLDIERS

We are glad to learn that colored former army officers have formed an organization. It is greatly needed. The Negro regiments have been treated like stepchildren by the War Department. This must stop, but it will not stop until Negroes organize against it.

Courier

The United States Army is about to be increased. There should be a larger percentage of colored soldiers in it. At present they are barred from aviation, engineers, artillery, signal units, chemical warfare units and tank corps, to mention but a few of the many branches of the military service. Colored officers have been eliminated. Combat troops have been issued scrubbing brushes, mops and pails. In the Navy the Negro is merely a kitchen mechanic.

7-21-34

This is our fault. Specifically it is the fault of the 400,000 colored veterans in this country. They are in every walk of life. Many of them occupy prominent positions. They should join one of the leading veterans organizations and agitate for a square deal for the colored soldier and sailor, for the breakdown of the War Department's jim crowism, for the ending of discrimination in the Navy, for the appointment of more qualified young Negroes to West Point and Annapolis, for the recruiting to full strength and the assignment to combat duty of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments and the 24th Infantry, for the removal of the latter regiment from the jungles of Georgia, for adequate reserve officer training, for lowering the bars against employment of such reserve officers in the C. C. C. camps, for enlistment in the National Guard of the various states.

This is a big program, but a vitally necessary one, and 400,000 Negro war veterans can put it over if they will. Most of them vote. They should use that vote on election day and at conventions of veterans' organizations. There should be at least 15,000 colored men in the Army and another 10,000 in the Navy. One hundred years ago one-third of the U. S. Navy personnel was colored. At least one-tenth of the personnel should be colored today. Having 25,000 of our young men in healthy, disciplined surroundings during their late 'teens and early twenties, and drawing wages regularly, is far better than having them roaming the streets.

We have never made a concerted nation-wide attack on this problem. We have never let our desires be known to the legislators in Washington. It is time to get busy. Let us hope the colored officers' organization will start things going.

Colored Officers To Meet In Columbus

Courier
7-28-34

BOSTON, Mass., July 21—Plans are being completed for the first annual convention of the National Association of Colored Officers which will take place in Columbus, O., on August 29, 30 and 31. Its headquarters are in Chicago.

The aims of the organization, which was formed in April of this year, are stated in its constitution as follows:

"The object of this association shall be to unite all colored officers who have been commissioned in the armed forces of the United States; to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the colored officer through harmonious co-operation and the exchange of ideas and experiences; the tabulation of official orders and propaganda detrimental to them as such; to prove that the colored officers in command of colored troops were more efficient and more essential to such command than were white officers, the cultivation of friendly social relations through conventions and reunions and the furtherance of legislation tending to perpetuate the policy of colored officers as a vital and active part of the military policy of the United States."

Eligible officers throughout the country are urged to join the association.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
July 22, 1934

NEGRO VETS TO MEET

Negro veterans of the World war will hold a special meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the building formerly known as Seaside Park, to discuss plans for a negro veterans' organization.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Are Planning Parley

Under a plan that duplicates the Negro division is general chairman of the one being used by George Davis and division and is planning to entertain 400 delegates expected from his general American Legion convention committee, L. W. Moore is going the 21 Negro posts in Oklahoma. forward with plans for the Negro delegates will convene September 2, while the white delegates vision of the convention which will start their convention September 1. be held in the Negro section of Oklahoma City.

Moore is general chairman of the Negro division and is planning to entertain 400 delegates expected from the 21 Negro posts in Oklahoma. Negro delegates will convene September 2, while the white delegates will start their convention September 1.

TIMES
AUG 15 1934
Negro Legionnaires

LABOR DAY SEES OVERSEAS BOYS FESTIVE BUT IN BATTLE ATTIRE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZED TO WORK OUT DEFINITE FORWARD MOVEMENT FOR NEGRO POSTS IN STATE

Boley Band Grips Crowd With Famous War Song, "Tipperary"

Legions of Legionnaires marched through the city's streets Labor Day, in attendance at the annual state convention of the American Legion. The parade was characterized by a larger contingent of bronze-hued buddies than ever before.

Headquarters in Slaughter Building

James Europe Post, under the direction of its affable commander, Buddy Orange Starks, made great preparation for the more than 200 buddies whom stormed the old town Sunday and Monday, and General Chairman L. W. Moore was everywhere taking care of the minutest detail. Headquarters and registration were set up in the Slaughter Building, where the buddies were served refreshments and given every attention.

Parade Units

Forming in East Second street, the unit of the parade, under Marshal L. W. Moore, moved towards Broadway at 1:45 with the following formation: Colors of all state posts massed, Douglass high school band, Past Commander of James Europe Post, Flot, James Europe Post; Gun squad, members of the James Europe Post; Training School band, Boley; Gold Star Mothers, members of visiting posts.

"Long Way To Tipperary"

By far, the greatest ovation given to any unit in the parade came to the Training School band when they hit Main street. The band struck up the popular tune, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and played it continuously through the mile-long thoroughfare. It touched a popular chord and the throngs went wild.

Welcomes Delivered

Following the parade luncheon was served in the Legion Hall and with Buddy A. J. Kirkpatrick presiding, a formal program of welcome was delivered by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Rev. Lane C. Cleaves and Dr. E. B. Brooks. The speakers all stressed the importance of the Legionnaires forming some sort of state committee by which the ideas of the various posts could be coordinated before annual meetings and an effective campaign made for their adoption.

Special Committee

A meeting was later called in the rooms of the Elk Rest for the purpose of working out this plan. Much enthusiasm was generated in the night session when the following special state committee was named: Rev. L. C. Cleaves, chairman; Henry O. Marriott, Boley, vice chairman; Lester McMahon, secretary.

Eleven Participate

Other members of the special committee named to represent their posts were: Orange Stark, Post 157, Oklahoma City; Prof. M. Moore, Post 253, Enid; J. T. Warw, Post 103, Okmulgee; Willis Chatman, Post 234, Boley; Eddie Nicholson, Post 115, Guthrie; Paul Mitchell, Post 140, Tulsa; W. A. Dobson, Post 263, Lima; Henry Huffman, Post 109.

Plans Developed

With Chairman L. C. Cleaves presiding, the special committee met at Cleaves Memorial Chapel Tuesday morning and worked out plans for the functioning of the body. Financial contributions will be made from the participating posts and a meeting will be held again in October.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
September 16, 1934

CHARLOTTE NEGRO ON NATIONAL VETS' BODY

Leon McCord, national commander-in-chief of the negro division of the United Spanish War veterans, has appointed William K. Harris a national aide on his staff, it was announced here yesterday. Harris's appointment was made on the recommendation of Edward A. Ridgeley, commander of the department of the Potomac. Harris is commander of the C.S.L.A. Taylor post of the organization here.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
September 13, 1934

COLORED VETS TO MEET

United American War Veterans, post No. 1, colored, will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Seaside Park.

BALTIMORE MAN WINS HIGH POST IN MD. LEGION

Measures Favorable To Negro Passed Over Opposition

BALTIMORE, Md—For the first time in the history of the American Legion in this state, a Negro, Linwood G. Koger, was elected a state vice-commander.

The Eastern Shore where George Armwood and Matthew Williams were lynched not long ago, along with Takoma Park, near Washington, D. C. and the hot-bed and headquarters of the D. C. Ku Klux Klan, conducted a stubborn opposition to the admendment of the state constitution, for a Negro vice commander at large, but the better element from Baltimore combined with the nine Negro delegates presented and forced thru the admendment.

An even harder fight was won when a roll-call was demanded "to put all you legionnaries on record, so that we may forever know you," in the final successful adoption of a resolution for a federal anti-lynch bill. The motion to adopt the resolution was ruled lost by both a viva-voce vote and a standing vote, but the roll-call showed more than 3 to 1 for its adoption.

A third resolution for the hospitalization of Negro veterans in the new U. S. Marine Hospital was passed unanimously.

The convention was held the latter part of last week in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, the largest in the city and there were more than 2,000 legionnaries present when the fight for the measures ensued. It was a state convention.

Koger, chairman of the delegation, which made the fight, has been for the past year, commander Walter Green Post and has increased its membership from 17 to 179 which is more than 1,000 per cent.

He is a member of the local bar and is treasurer of the Monumental Bar Association of this city and holds the same position with the National Bar Association.

Race A. E. F. Men May Be Admitted To U. S. Marine Hospital

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of the American Legion in this state, a colored man, Linwood G. Koger, was elected State Vice Commander. The convention at which Koger's election took place after stubborn and vicious opposition from the Eastern Shore adherents where George Armwood and Matthew Williams were lynched not long ago, was held in Lord Baltimore Hotel, the largest in the city during the latter part of last week.

The State Constitution had to be amended in order that Negro Vice Commander at Large might be elected and the Takoma Park delegation, near Washington, D. C. hot-bed and headquarters of the District of Columbia Ku Klux Klan, went down fighting against this unheard of and unprecedented move, before the better element from Baltimore City and Western Maryland combined with nine Negro delegates.

An even harder fight was won when a roll call was "demanded" to "put all you Legionaries on record, so that we may forever know you," in the final successful adoption of a resolution for a federal anti-lynch bill. The motion to adopt the resolution was ruled lost by a viva-voce vote and a standing vote, but the roll call showed more than 3 to 1 for its adoption. A third resolution for the hospitalization of Negro veterans in the new U. S. Marine hospital was passed without opposition.

For the past year, Koger, chairman of the delegation which made the fight, has been the commander of the Walter Green Post and has increased its membership from 17 to 179 which is more than a thousand per cent. He is a member of the local bar and is treasurer of the Monumental Bar Association of this city and holds the same position with the National Bar Association.

COLORED VETS TO HOLD CONSTITUTION PROGRAM

Ministers, School Children And Interested Citizens Invited

The colored World War veterans of the city will observe the 147th anniversary of the U. S. Constitution with a special program at four o'clock Sunday afternoon at the A. M. T. Zion church.

The program will consist of an opening song, "America," led by Mamie Palmer, invocation by the Rev. A. C. Yearwood, an address by M. Tooson, the post commander, a short paper on the constitution by Prof. T. R. Speigner, principal of St. Mark's Academy, introduction of the principal speaker by Gordon Palmer, vice-president of the City National Bank, and the principal address by Dr. William Graham Echols, director of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Alabama. Singing in unison of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner", and remarks by G. A. Weaver and A. B. McKenzie will close the ceremony.

All ministers and their congregations, school teachers and pupils, including those of Stillman Institute and St. Mark's Academy, are especially invited to attend.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 23, 1934

NEGRO CREATES STIR IN RANKS OF LEGION

Gastonia, Aug. 22.—(AP)—The Springfield (Mass.) American Legion junior baseball team tonight withdrew from the Eastern sectional tournament here, after a Gastonia hotel had refused to accommodate a negro member of the New England team.

When a hotel where other teams are stopping had refused reservations to Ernest "Bunny" Taliaferro, Springfield's negro pitcher-centerfielder, legion officials attempted to have Taliaferro lodged at the residence of a negro doctor, but the Springfield management refused to accept the offer.

The team left by train tonight, leaving but five teams to begin eliminations play tomorrow.

Cumberland, Md., and Cincinnati, O., were paired in the draw to meet tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock (E. S. T.) Charlotte, N. C., and Tampa, Fla., will hook up immediately afterward. Trenton, N. Y., drew a bye.

The hotel management here tonight contended it was prevented by state law from accommodating or serving a negro.

Soldiers- 1934
Organization of.

FLORIDA FAILS TO ATTRACT RACE MEN

World

Negro Press Blamed for Small Number Attending Meet

10-25-34

SPIRIT LACKING

Atlanta, Ga.

BONUS ACTION IMMINENT

MIAMI, Fla.—(Special) Emerging from the committee in a victorious manner, the resolution asking for immediate cash payment of the soldier's bonus is slated for consideration on the convention floor as the American Legion considers the election of officers for the coming year. St. Louis, Mo., has already been named as the site of the 1935 meeting.

The demand for the payment of this bonus is being enthusiastically received despite the fact that the president, in a letter to the body, said that the nation could not afford to pay the cash to the veterans.

MIAMI, Florida, October 23 (TNS to SNS)—The National American Legion Convention Conclave in session here at the time of this writing boasts the attendance of less than 25 full fledged Negro Legionnaires ,according to tabulations based upon the number that marched in the big parade staged here today. The number actually counted was 21.

States Represented

These are the states represented and the number of Race representatives, as seen in the parade:

Pennsylvania—None
Arkansas—None.
Delaware—None.
Oregon—None.
Connecticut—None.
District of Columbia—None.
Rhode Island—None.
North Carolina—Eight.
New York—None.
Washington—None.
Montana—None.
Maine—None.
Virginia—None.
Louisiana—None.
New Jersey—None.
Alabama—None.
Georgia—None.
West Virginia—None
Colorado—None.
Idaho—None.
Michigan—Nine.
Ohio—Two.
Massachusetts—None.
Texas—None.
Kentucky—None.
Tennessee—None.
Florida—None.
Indiana—None.
California—Three.
Maryland—None.
Missouri—One.
South Carolina—None.
Vermont—None.
Minnesota—Two.
Illinois—Four.
Arizona—None.
New Mexico—None.
Utah—None.
Wyoming—None.
Nevada—None.
Nebraska—None.
North Dakota—None.
South Dakota—None.
Wisconsin—None.
Mississippi—None.
Oklahoma—None.
New Hampshire—None.
Iowa—None.
Kansas—None.

Opening Services

The first services for the Negroes opened at the Booker T. Washington High School, 3 p. m., Sunday to have been Memorial Services past. These services were supposed The Rev. W. A. Johnson, Chaplain of the California State Legionnaires, was in charge, and was the principal speaker. Patrons were scatteredly seated about the school auditorium. Not more than 200 persons attended this opening services This may have been due to the threatening rains. The Miami Bugle Corps rendered selections. The National Negro Anthem was sung. The National Negro press was attacked for discouraging Black legionnaires to come to Miami. The speech of the Rev. Johnson, although a fine and pointed one, suffered from various momentary noises on the outside of the building that caused many in the audience to scamper for the exit in order to see "what was happening 'Twas an occsaion of very good oratory. But, the spirit of a Memorial Service was lacking.

What Race Legionnaires Say

Mr. Will Williams, 2961 Madison Ave., Detroit, appeared somewhat disgusted with the conditions, and was surprised to find that no Negro Legionnaires were here in Miami to greet him at the station He was impressed very favorably with the people here, but scowled at our lack of pride in ourselves He contends that the entertainment of the Legionnaires should have been a matter for Ex-Servicemen rather than for "a little set up."

Mr. James E. Alams, 307 Institute St., Salisbury, N. C., thinks Miami is a fine place. He likes the people, the city, and the type of entertainment given him

Mr. Wayne Minor, 2122 Forrest Ave. Kansas City, Mo., says that things were not as they thought they would be. He said that conditions were not as they were stated to be. He enjoyed his stay here.

Other legionnaires we met either took the position of Mr. Williams or the position of Mr. Alams.

Parade Line-Up

In the parade, Ngeroes marched with their respective Departments There was no special segregation of the Negroes into one group This type of line-up was pleasing and added to the brilliancy of the parade. The Miami boys, being non-legionnaires, were not permitted to parade and were disappointed.

FEWER THAN 30 NEGROES AT LEGION MEET

Call

Delegates to National Convention Subjected to Jim Crow

Kansas City Call

MIAMI. — With fewer than 30 Negro delegates in attendance, the American Legion held its annual convention last week in this city, one of the hotbeds of race prejudice.

States which sent delegates, by actual count, included North Carolina, 8; Michigan, 9; Ohio, 2; California, 3; Missouri, 1; Minnesota, 2; Illinois, 4. The lack of southern representation was occasioned by most Dixie states refusing to permit Negroes to have Legion posts.

With the exception of the paarde, the delegates were segregated, for the most part. Ex-soldiers marched according to departments instead of in one group. Miami war veterans, barred by their color from the Legion, were not permitted to parade and expressed great disappointment.

At the opening services segregated into Booker T. Washington high school and attended by less than 200, the Negro press was attacked for discouraging legionnaires going to Miami. The meeting was interrupted several times by noises made outside the building.

The few delegates who attended were either disgusted completely with conditions here or expressed themselves as finding prejudice not so bad as they anticipated.

The one Negro delegate from Missouri was John Parker, 2412 Vine street, Kansas City, who represented the Wayne Miner post at the Florida convention.

The Wayne Miner post kept its record clear by having had its colors in every national parade since the post was established including the Paris convention in 1927.

Due to the cooperation of Charles Stevenson, white, Kansas City legionnaire, Ben Parker, former commander of Wayne Miner post was able to make the parade. Parker was delegated to bring the post colors to the Florida convention. He ran into difficulties with jim crow regulations and was almost left at the station in Jacksonville.

Stevenson sensed the trouble at once and had Parker ride with him as his "valet" on the Pullman car in that way hurdling the Dixie regulations and keeping Wayne Miner's record unbroken.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
October 26, 1934

NEGRO LEGION SEEKS MEMBERS

Campaign Will Be Started by Post to Increase Roster to 500.

The Colonel Charles Young post of negro veterans of the American Legion held its first meeting under the new commander last night at the Legion hall on East Second street. Bishop Dale, commander, presided.

Willam Wallace, chairman of the "Sons of the Legion" committee, reported more than 40 sons of the legionanires ranging through all ages had been approached, and plans were being made to assist those children of veterans whose parents are unable to buy school books and clothing.

Acting on the suggestion of the membership chairman, J. D. Martin, past commanders were named to head groups in a contest to increase the roll to 500 members. It was anounced that a valuable prize will be awarded to the group chairman getting the most members. The legion has asked that all citizens who employ ex-soldiers assist them in getting these men to join the post.

Bishop Dale announced that Armistice services will be held at the Grace A. M. E. Zion church at 11 o'clock, November 11, and that the drum and bugle corps will parade at he Pinewood cemetery at 3:30 o'clock that afternoon, to precede memorial services at the cemetery at 4 o'clock.

The post went on record unanimously for the immediate payment of the adjusted compensation certificates. Plans were made for representation at the national convention in St. Louis in 1935.

St. Petersburg Times
October 1934

NEGRO VETERANS ARE ORGANIZED AT ISLAND CAMP

Mosquito Eradication Work Goes Ahead Speedily and Harmoniously

By WILLIAM SNYDER

Out of the chaos that existed when 52 negro jobless World war veterans unexpectedly arrived here from

Washington on Oct. 13, an orderly, well managed camp has been organized at Mullet key.

The veterans were sent to St. Petersburg after they had become stranded in Washington where they were demanding jobs and a bonus. Fred B. Trembath, local transient service director, was unaware that the men were to be consigned to him until a few hours before their arrival.

E. L. Parkerson was named camp director and left with the ex-soldiers for Mullet key with orders to establish a permanent camp.

A visit to the camp Thursday disclosed that Parkerson has done an expert job; the work projects are being speedily accomplished, the men seem satisfied and the fever for 'roaming' apparently has vanished.

The camp is as orderly and well managed as any army post, and the members are being fed well cooked, high class food. The Thursday noon menu consisted of meat loaf, beans, mashed turnips, fried apple pie and iced tea.

The negroes are working on a nosquito eradication project and since their arrival, have recondi- ioned 23,266 feet of ditch; made 800 feet of new ditch beside cutting 1,000 feet of right-of-way through erritory that resembles an African jungle.

Under a work system devised by Parkerson, the negroes have a sergeant and three corporals who are accountable for all work accomplished and are directly responsible to Parkerson.

Not all of the men are working on the mosquito project however, as 10 are serving in the kitchen, four are trimming trees and cutting grass, three are on the regular sanitary crew, one is in charge of the barracks and one man who was ill when he arrived is being confined to the barracks.

The negroes work a total of 44 hours each week and are quartered in a barracks building, divided into rooms with three beds to a room. Practically every man in camp wants to remain there for the winter season.

Mullet key is an isolated island and the men, through necessity have fashioned tools and are even making crude fish hooks, used after work in attempting to land jew fish and sharks.

Parkerson returned to St. Petersburg Thursday for a short leave.

Sanford, N. C., Herald
November 22, 1934

COLORED SOLDIERS TO MEET

All colored ex-soldiers of Lee county, together wth their families, are invited to bring baskets to Osgood colored school building on Thanksgiving day and night, when they will be informed of plans to organize an American Legion post. The baskets are to be sold and the money used to help organize the post and also to help needy colored veterans.

Soldiers - 1934
Organization of.

G. Leath Heads Negro Legionnaires

FAULL INSTALLS
FOR LINCOLN POST

On account of the enforced absence from the city of District Commander Val Wells, who was to have been the installing officer, Commander Essie Holt of Lincoln post invited Commander Geo. Faul of Argonne post, who was present on Tuesday evening and installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander G. L. Leath, Senior Commander G. B. Tucker, Junior Vice Commander Sam Roane, Adjutant S. Joe Brown, Finance Officer Emanuel Davis, Chaplain Thomas Carl, Historian Morris De Sleet, Sergeant-at-Arms Irvin Turpin, Color Guards Roy Bird and Paul Davis, and Color Bearers Joe Hudson and Roy Conner.

Commander Leath announced the following appointments: Spencer Elliston, service officer; Jas. B. Morris, employment officer; Dr. C. R. Bradford, medical advisor; Chas. P. Howard, legal advisor, and the following chairmen of standing committees: G. B. Tucker, membership; Compton Chapman, Americanism; Worth Weight, entertainment; Morris De Sleet, program; Lucius Ashby, athletics ;Essie Holt, safety; Nelson Hawkins, visitation; S. Joe Brown, publicity; M. Manuel, public service.

Other visitors present were: Geo. Mahoney, commander, and Hugh Mains, vice commander, both of Baldwin-Patterson post, and Andy Daley, Roy Stevens and Ike Small, of Argonn post.

VETERANS LAUNCH COMMUNIST FIGHT

Group To Organize Negroes To Combat Movement

BESSEMER, Oct. 16.—(Special)—Feeling that Communism is gaining most of its ground in Alabama within the negro race, the Alabama department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will organize negro overseas veterans to fight the movement.

This was decided here yesterday at a meeting of 50 officers of the Alabama department, representing the 11 posts in the state.

"Most of the anti-Communistic feeling has resulted in mere talk heretofore, but we're going to organize for real action," said H. P. Lipscomb, of Bessemer, chairman of the committee appointed to combat the "Communistic menace."

The veterans chose Tuscaloosa for their three-day convention, which will begin May 17. They also appointed a committee to work for a change in the Alabama law which would give their organization the same rights held by the American Legion in sponsoring wrestling and boxing matches and other public events.

The veterans have posts in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Bessemer, Dothan, Opelika, Alexander City, Hanceville, Sylacauga and Roanoke.

INSULTING "NIGGER" STORIES FLARE IN FLORIDA PAPERS ON EVE OF LEGION CONVENTION

FLAGRANT DISREGARD FOR LAW AND ORDER IS CHARGED AGAINST MIAMI BLACK GROUP

Scramble For Menial Jobs Causes New Race Attack

MIAMI, Mla., Oct. 18.—(ANP)—When colored Legionnaires who offered their lives for their country, come here to the Legion convention, they will find a native white element which is downright peevish against colored citizens.

The rich whites who come here from the North have shown a disposition to favor colored employes and in these hard times the poor whites would rather take the job of death. As a result they have resorted to various underhanded methods to force Negroes off these jobs and have induced the police and the press to help them.

The following editorial appeared in a white newspaper and shows the ends to which the whites are going:

"THE NIGGER SITUATION"
(Editorial)

"Miami Beach at the present time is being infested with a lot of no account loafing and prowling niggers that are not doing the city any good. Nigger jitney bus drivers almost 'own the town,' the nigger caretakers are occupying palatial north Beach estates.

'The police department is not entirely to blame for this deplorable situation. A shortage of men during the summer has greatly handicapped the whole department, but as the season approaches it seems that something ought to be done to put the niggers in their places.

"There is not an hour in the day that niggers are not prowling all over the eBach. They boldly ask white people for rides across the causeway. They have no jobs and want none. Prowling is their business, and usually they go back to town with more than they came over with.

"Nigger jitney bus drivers can not be controlled. Police have learned this. A nigger at the wheel of an automobile knows no law. Speed limits mean nothing to him. The licensed buses are in the minority. Every nigger with an automobile makes a trip to the Beach sometime during the day. They haul passengers without a license. The licensed buses overload their cars. They drive recklessly, pay no attention to stop signs. Load and unload where they please, ignore their designated route and drive all over the city . . . and they will continue to do so whenever no policeman is watching them.

"Police were called on two occasions this summer to quiet a disturbance at the home of one of Miami's Beach's most prominent citizens. Niggers were occupying the mansion day and night during the owner's absence. Why the police didn't kick 'em out and run 'em off the Beach is just another mystery, but they simply quieted the niggers."

LEGIONNAIRES BRAND JIM CROW CONVENTION DOPE UNTRUE; RACE BUDDIES RESPECTED AT MIAMI

NEGRO DELEGATE LEADS DEFEAT OF JIM CROW RESOLUTION IN SPEECH OVER WQAM FROM OLYMPIA THEATRE STAGE

Writer Says Miami Hospitality Surpassed Other Convention Towns

By LEROY M. WASH

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—(ANP)—Many unfavorable accusations made upon the Southland of these United States of America have been later found out to be untrue.

And here is a story that disproves what has been said and written about the Negro Legionnaire and the annual American Legion convention held in Miami, Fla., last week.

Prior to the opening of the 16th annual convention sessions of the Legion, several newspapermen of the North, East and West had gone far in saying that the Negro Legionnaire would not fare well, and in plain words, "would catch hell in Florida."

This was disproved in a big way, because a number of Negro delegates to the convention, who stopped in Jacksonville on the way back to their homes, paused to say that out of the several conventions held in recent years, the treatment accorded them in Miami exceeded that of any other city where convention sessions were held.

In the October 18 edition of a national weekly a long story with glaring and bold type headlines was run with this caption, "How Will The Negro Legionnaire Fare in Miami?" The men attening the sessions, those of color, large numbers of them, and principally the 38 delegates of the race hailing from seven different states and the District of Columbia, can well answer that question. They will say when asked that they fared well, and exceptionally so, and that the race question was not paramount at the convention as the article stated.

The news story in question had a Miami dateline, but it is believed that some disgruntled Miamian, not knowing whereof he spoke wrote the lines for a show or to stir up strife and keep away from the convention halls the other large number of Negro ex-soldiers who possibly would have come had this headline question not been asked.

Miami was host to the convention and did herself proud in the manner in which the Negro Legionnaire were carred for. The Negro race is to feel itself proud for the manner also in which the Legionnaires conducted themselves.

"As far as the Negro Legionnaires were concerned, I could have withdrawn all of my men from the city during the sessions," said the Chief of Police of Miami, this far southern city. There was no knotty problem of adjusting the usual operations of the social order for those dark-skinned boys, who risked life and limb "over there" 16 years ago to make the world safe for Democracy.

The Negro Legionnaire attending conducted himself well, and did just like he would in any other city of the country, chose to stay among persons of his race. Not altogether because they were forced to, but because they wished to. And as far as the actual workings of the convention were concerned, they played a prominent and important part in them.

In fact, one Negro Legionnaire the Rev. W. A. Johnson of Los Angeles, Calif., and chaplain for the Benj. J. Bowie Post 228, regular delegate from the 23rd district department of the state of California, was responsible for the defeat of the segregated American Legion Junior aBseball Tournament resolution.

The young pastor of the Trinity Baptist church of oLs Angeles, who went overseas and was on the battlefield before he had reached his 15th birthday, spoke to the convention from the platform where everyone else spoke. He arose to condemn the resolution that had for its purpose discrimination and segregation and unfairness to the youth of America.

On Thursday, the closing day of the convention shortly after 1 p. m., the resolution was presented with approval of the resolution committee to the effect that junior baseball teams of the Legion when engaged in intersectional games be required to abide by the laws, customs and social practices of that locality. Realizing that the result of such a measure would in many instances result in discrimination the Rev. Johnson ascended the platform and speaking to the large Legion delegation and over station WQAM, made a plea that such was un-American, against the policies of the Legion and unnecessary.

Several white Legionnaires, some hailing from the North, East and West, spoke for the passage of the resolution, but when the vote was taken the nays were in the majority and the young minister had won a victory for his race. This means that junior Legion baseball games will not be carried into segregated localities. This address was delivered in the spacious Olympia theater, where writers said Negroes would not be permitted.

The most unique feature of this controversy was the unanimous support of Missiissippi. The Department Commander of that state later commended the Negro speaker and presented him his Legion official card as a souvenir. The Rev. Johnson stated that he has the highest regard and respect for this state and the Legionnaires sent to the convention.

In addition to the 38 Negro men delegates present for the sessions, there were 10 Negro women members of the Legion Auxiliary. They met with the white women and believe it or not, the meetings were held in the great and elaborately prepared Biltmore hotel, one of the finest and richest hotels in America. Did Negroes do any more than this in the cities of the East, West and North in other meetings?

This and much more was done by those dark skinned boys and their women at the Miami convention.

In interviewing the Rev. Johnson and his friend, George Johnson, Pasadena, Calif., they told us of the great parade in which they took part and of other convention features and highlights. They mentioned the fact that the city was a bit small for the large throngs, but praised the treatment accorded them by white and Negro people of the city. They also made mention of the splendid and inspirational meetings held in the Bayfront Park, the Everglades hotel and in the Olympia theatre.

Ten delegates of color where from Detroit, two from the District of Columbia, six from Minnesota one from Missouri, two from Ohio, eight from North Carolina, and three from California.

Soldiers–1934

Regiments, Regular Army.

"BITTER AND DISILLUSIONED"

Dean Charles H. Houston of Howard Law School writes General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the United States Army, that Negroes are "more bitter and disillusioned" than ever because of the continued policy of jim crowism in the Army, and he insists upon their "integration into the armed forces in time of peace with equal opportunity in all arms according to merit and not according to preconceived prejudices." Courier

The Pittsburgh Courier is delighted to have such a prominent citizen join its fight for a square deal for the Negro in the U. S. Army. If every other outstanding Negro in this country will get behind this drive to lower the military color bar it will go down with a crash.

8-25-34

Negroes are now barred from the artillery, the coast artillery, the Army Air Corps, the Signal Corps, the Corps of Engineers, the Tank Corps, and all of the other special services. The separate Negro cavalry and infantry regiments have been emasculated or assigned to fatigue details. Only one regiment, the 25th Infantry, is on combatant service. The 24th Infantry has been exiled in Georgia for a decade. The 9th and 10th Cavalries are mere scrubbing brush soldiers at special service schools. Negro enlistment is sharply curtailed. Pittsburgh, Pa.

This can be changed NOW if Negroes will only bestir themselves. NOW is the time to get busy, what with a Congressional election in the offing. Force every candidate that wants Negroes' votes to declare himself favorably on the issue of erasing the color line in the U. S. Army. Deluge senators and congressmen with letters from clubs, organizations, associations, business men and private individuals. Hold mass meetings to arouse public opinion. Above all, organize the Negro veterans all over the United States. There are 400,000 of them, a mighty force indeed with which politicians will be glad to reckon.

The coming Congress will surely pass a law increasing the size of the Army to 165,000 men. Negroes certainly need employment, especially young Negroes just out of school with slight prospects. Army life is healthful and beneficial. Soldiers get paid regularly and get the best of physical and medical care, to say nothing of training in the art of working together which Negroes so sadly need. If Negroes lose out in this army increase, it may be years before there is another.

As Dean Houston well says, what the Negro wants is "integration into the armed forces in time of peace with equal opportunities in all arms according to merit." We want nothing more, we shall accept nothing less.

But talk alone will not influence Congress. Money and votes will.

MILITIA
CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

OCT 10 1934

COLORED ~~VOTERS~~ PRAISE WOODRUFF MILITIA HELP

A resolution thanking Senator Albert S. Woodruff for a bill sponsored by him to aid the colored militia was adopted last night at a meeting of the Third Ward Republican League at its headquarters, 12 South Second street.

The bill asks $30,000 to enable units of the colored militia of Camden, Trenton and Atlantic City to secure uniforms and equipment.

The resolution was signed by W. B. Adams, president; J. W. Grumbey, secretary; Mrs. E. V. Shepherd, Mrs. Rosie Smith, William Thomas, Mrs. Febie Gibson and H. J. Jackson.

Soldiers-1934

Regiments, Regular Army

Says Conditions At Ft. Hauchuca Are Not As Bad As Pictured

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir: Courier

In answer to the article in The Pittsburgh Courier of January 13, 1934, issue, published on page seven, by James Wilson for N.A.N.P., reference to prejudice, poor living status, menace troops, I am compelled to write a reply.

It is true about the colored soldiers being stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the past 20 years. I happened to be one of the fortunate ones that was stationed there from 1913 to 1931, up to the time when the Tenth Cavalry was moved to their Northern stations. Since the moving of the Tenth Cavalry I have been a member of the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kans., and am now a member of the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, Ga. I visited Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the First Squadron and headquarters of the Tenth Cavalry are now stationed, and I know from my personal experience that Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is the best place after all.

If our leading race men would only take the interest in the welfare of the colored soldier, that would help him and not try to discourage him by having reading matter printed and not try to disrupt his career as a soldier, it would be highly appreciated.

I am writing from an actual standpoint, because I was a member of the Tenth Cavalry that happened to be stationed in what you civilians call that isolated place.

Right now, if it was in the power of the ORIGINAL Tenth Cavalry personnel (not the detachments of these various places that was absorbed in the Tenth Cavalry, and the former members of the original Tenth Cavalry that were transferred to other places) their preference would be Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The 24th U. S. Infantry was moved to Fort Benning, Ga., in 1922. Not one of the associations made any effort to have the order revoked. The Ninth U. S. Cavalry was moved from the Philippine Islands in 1922 and was sent to Fort Riley, Kan, and not one of the associations made any effort to have it revoked. You did make efforts to have the Tenth Cavalry remain in Fort Huachuca, Ariz., but you started too late; you waited until the War Department had published orders to that effect. If Huachuca, Ariz., was good enough for the Tenth Cavalry, why isn't it good enough for the 25th Infantry? Now you are agitating a move for the 25th Infantry, so that they will be sent to some school somewhere in the United States.

If you intercede in getting the other colored regiments back to doing active duty like the 25th Infantry, then we can truthfully say that you have helped the colored soldier, and have accomplished something in our behalf that we will appreciate.

As far as dissipation is concerned, it is far greater in these places where the other regiments are stationed now (other than the 25th Infantry) than it is in Arizona. Those that are weak and let the gnawing monotony get on their nerves and drive them to drink and dissipation, are the men that come to the army that way and brought those habits with them from civil life, and the army can't change them over night. We try to improve their habits and make good soldiers out of them, but some we can't do anything with. You don't hear true and loyal soldiers complaining about where the War Department assigned them. They know it's not up to them to decide as to where they want to be stationed; they make themselves satisfied. A good soldier never forgets the oaths they take upon enlisting and re-enlisting.

If the War Department would submit to your wishes and move the 25th Infantry, say, Chicago or any place in the continental limits in the United States or in the heart of some big city, in about a year's time there wouldn't be enough soldiers in a regiment to form a platoon. Why? Because the majority of them would all be discharged honorable, and dishonorable, and bring discredit upon the uniform and race.

It was fine in the good old days, when you soldiered three or four years in a post and moved to another. At that time we had MEN. It's a different matter now. Perhaps the writer of the article published in The Pittsburgh Courier has never been a soldier, and don't know soldier psychology as we do who come in contact with it daily. If we had MEN in the service that we had prior to the World War it would be just fine.

These associations that send their representatives around to the various posts, stations and camps where our boys are stationed would only have an interview with the proper authorities, instead of meeting a soldier in the street and getting his views (nine chances out of ten they question the wrong man, they generally pick one whose education is limited).

My reason for quoting these remarks is that in 1930 there was a representative from one of these associations visited Fort Huachuca and questioned one of these kind of soldiers, and went back to his headquarters and published a large story about the conditions, etc., just like the writer of the article in The Pittsburgh Courier. I can't recall which paper it was, but the majority of what he had published was not true.

If they try and get the other three regiments back to doing active duty, then they have accomplished something worth while for the colored soldier. Until they succeed in doing that, leave the 25th Infantry alone, wherever the War Department sees fit to station them—they know best.

Bernard Hawkins.
Corp. Co. B. 24th Infantry.

NEGRO REGIMENTS

MILITIA

Strength of the United States Army, regarded by military experts as far below par is being increased.

No doubt it will now be found expedient by the War Department to put an end to the severe humiliation meted out by a previous administration to the faithful 24th and 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Calvary.

It will be recalled how these soldiers, many of whom are on record as having stood the test as defenders of the flag, were assigned to duties of a character that reduced them to a status of menial insignificance!

Citizens believe, and rightly so, that this was wrong and that the time has come when it should be corrected.

They want the 24th Infantry removed from its present Ft. Benning, Ga., incarceration for many good reasons.

If, as alleged, these soldiers were sent to Texas as reprisal for participating in the Houston, Texas, rioting then they have served their time and merit their full measure of consideration as soldiers of the nation.

A complete Negro combat division consisting of signal troops, medical units, infantry, cavalry, artillery, tank corps, and engineers is a crying need of the day.

This reminds us of an attempt made not long ago by a number of former service men and leading local citizens to have a law passed by the state legislature for the purpose of establishing a Negro Regiment of National Guard in Indianapolis.

The effort perished by the wayside for want of proper official support.

If war should come, (and there are now many evidences of just such a potentiality looming in the far eastern horizon) every Negro, as in the memorable 1918 world conflagration, will be expected to do his full duty in defense of the nation.

There should be no more Negroes untrained properly in the use of arms sent to battle fronts to serve as mere targets for enemy bullets.

What is needed is more of well trained colored American regiments officered by equally efficient and competent Negro leaders.

To properly do their part in defensse of the Nation, Negroes, like all other Americans must receive equally intensive training in the arts of modern warfare.

Baltimore, Md.

Two Existing Units Likely to Continue.

TRENTON, N.J.—Efforts toward completing the organization of the First Separate Battalion of the New Jersey Militia have apparently failed in the refusal of committees in the senate and assembly to report favorably on the bills submitted by residents of Mercer County and vicinity.

These bills were aimed at the organization of a combined machine gun and headquarters company for the battalion, now consisting of only two companies, one in Newark and the other in Atlantic City.

When Counsellor Robert Queen, temporary commanding officer of Provisional Company D, appeared before the senate committee this week to urge the passage of the bill, he was confronted with citations and figures from the office of the adjutant general of the New Jersey National Guard, which is opposed to the idea of colored militia in this state.

Adjutant Opposed

The adjutant general, William A. Higgins, had advised the legislative committees in both houses that it would call for the expenditure of $29,771.98 to organize, equip and train such a unit for one year. He also cited the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the United States army which holds that "states are not authorized in time of peace to organize and maintain units of the militia in addition to those units of the National Guard regularly organized and allotted to the state, as contemplated by the National Defense Act."

The argument of Captain Queen and his committee was that the two companies already organized were provided for subsequent to the rendering of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and that the Trenton men would be content with the machine gun company, which could be organized and equipped within the amount called for in the bill.

It is believed that notwithstanding the report of the adjutant general the two companies already formed will be continued and will report to Sea Girt this summer for their tour of training as usual.

MILITIA

SOLONS NIP PLAN TO ORGANIZE N.J. BATTALION

Afro-American

3-24-34

Adverse Report on Bill to Form New Company of Militia.

ADJUTANT SAID TO BE OPPOSED

A BIGGER ARMY AND THE NEGRO SOLDIER

ENACTMENT of the Thompson bill to increase the strength of the army to 165,000 enlisted men and 14,063 officers is being urged. The army now totals 118,000 enlisted men and 10,000 officers. Secretary of War Dern and former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker have both contended before the House Military Affairs Committee that the present army is inadequate. Mr. Baker suggested that the present post system be abandoned and that the new army be divided into four divisions (one for each section of the country) and one for training civilians.

With the question of whether the army is adequate or inadequate we are not here concerned. What should concern Negroes is that in this proposed increase of 47,000 enlisted men and 4,063 officers, which will necessitate an expenditure of $35,000,000 additionally a year, no provision is being made to include the Negro. Of the 118,000 enlisted men now in the army, only about 4,000 are Negroes, mostly occupied at unsoldierly tasks. Of the 10,000 officers, not a single one, except the chaplains, is a Negro.

With the proposed increase in enlisted and commissioned personnel, the Negro should get his share: i. e., about 5,000 more enlisted men and at least 400 officers, which would mean at least $3,500,000 more in Negro pockets each year.

Here is something worth going after. If Negro ex-service men, colored National Guardsmen, the N. A. A. C. P., the Negro newspapers and our politicians get behind their representatives and senators at Washington NOW, it may be possible to get the bill amended to provide that at least ten per cent of the army increase be colored, or that there be no restrictions on enlistment of Negroes in the various branches of the service such as now obtains.

SCRUBBING-BRUSH SOLDIERS

COLORED America has deserted the colored soldiers. Little protest has it made against the turning of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry, into servants, "dog robbers," mere horse groomers — scrubbing-brush soldiers. They have been disarmed, sent to various officers' training schools, put to work at most unsoldierly tasks. Their arms have been stacked. They have been issued mops and pails. Their sabers have been sheathed. They have been issued soap and scrubbing brushes.

This must end. It is an affront to Negroes. Not only must we demand that the War Department make these stalwart men soldiers in fact as well as name, but we must insist also that more Negro regiments be created, and that colored men be enlisted into every branch of the service. This is one New Deal we have a right to expect from the administration.

369TH RANKED AMONG FINEST

Harlem Infantry Back From Camp—Third Best in State

Machine guns kept up a steady staccato, and rifles clattered away like angry women, as the main body of the 369th Infantry attempted to penetrate through the "enemy" lines to reach its camp at Continental Village, seven miles from Peekskill, N. Y., ten days ago.

Through this deluge of lead the Harlem regiment waded to emerge with something of which to boast—the New York National Guard ranking of being third best of all the regiments in New York City in the use of basic arms—rifles, automatic rifles, machine guns and trench howitzers, it was revealed with the return of the regiment here Sunday.

The 64 officers and 995 enlisted men, under the command of Col. John G. Grimley, was favored by the weather in nearly all important manoeuvres during their two weeks' training period. The sun came out brightly for the review by Governor Lehman, for the two-day bivouac and again for the departure from Camp Smtih.

The sham battles of the bivouc were pronounced successful by regimental officers, the men putting into practice the theory they had learned in camouflaging an entire camp with brush, trees and rock, and advancing on the enemy behind a screen.

A record to equal the best in the National Guard was made by the communications division, under Capt. Vernon C. Riddick and First Lieutenant Bascom Hodge. Awards went to company "H" for effiicency, company "B" for the best military street, and company "C" for the best kitchen. These were commanded respectively by Capt. Floyd H. McDonald, Capt. Roy Morse and Lieut. Walter A. Hume. Concerts were given every night by the regimental band under the direction of Bandmaster Phillips.

"Fighting Fifteenth" Back In Harlem After Annual Encampment Hears Praise For Its Many Achievements

By A Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK — One thousand boys in khaki, stepping smart and looking snappy, marched to the strains of military turns through Harlem last week. It was the 369th Regiment, once known as the "Fighting Fifteenth," returning home from Camp Smith at Peekskill, N. Y., where the 995 enlisted men and 64 officers once again distinguished themselves in military training and tactics. The tour lasted 15 days.

Col. John G. Grimley, regiment commander, stated that the regiment, now at full war strength, showed fifty percent improvement since last year's camp tour. Several records were broken, and improvement in marksmanship was shown. The communications division, headed by Captain Vernon C. Riddick and Lt. Bascom Hodge, distinguished itself in a manner outstanding in the entire National Guard of the state of New York.

The camp tour efficiency award went to Company H, under command of Captain Floyd H. McDonald. Company B, commanded by Captain Roy Morse, had the best company street. Company C, under Captain Walter A. Hume, had the best kitchen.

Regimental Officers

The Regimental Adjutant is Jas. W. Johnson; Major James M. Roach had charge of regimental planning and training; Major Chauncey M. Hooper commands the first battalion; Major Wilmer F. Lucas, former adjutant, second battalion; Major Clinton J. Peterson, third battalion; and Major Leo Fitz Nearon, medical detachment. Sergeant-Major Phillips is band-master. For the first time since the World War the band is at its peak of efficiency and musical training, it is reported.

Congressman Joseph Gavagan visited the regiment on September 10. Bill Bojangles Robinson, world-famed tap dancer, presented an entire vaudeville show for the benefit of the boys at camp, on September 11, assisted by Doris Rheubottom, Mae Brown, "Rubber Legs" Williams, Putney Dandridge and others.

Reviewed By Governor

Mayor Fiorella La Guardia, who holds the rank of major in the aviation corps, was to have reviewed the regiment Sept. 15, but did not because of inclement weather.

It was a perfect day, however, when Governor Herbert H. Lehman reviewed the regiment on September 9, and although the grounds had been drenched with a heavy two-day rain, Old Sol dried the camp in time on Sunday.

Governor Lehman was the guest of Major General William N. Haskell, commanding general of the New York National Guard, and addressed the officers and men, stressing the importance of having an efficient National Guard. He promised to do all in his power to strengthen this branch of the service in the state.

Former Commander Present

Colonel William A. Taylor, former commander of the regiment, and now assistant adjutant general, was the governor's military escort, while Colonel John Grimley, present commander, and his staff of officers conducted the chief executive of New York state on a tour of inspection of the company's streets following the review.

Among the features of Visitors' Day at Camp Smith was the presentation of a 14-k Waltham watch to Captain James Jones, formerly of Compny B. This presentation was made by Col. Charles W. Filmore, also a former captain of Company B, assisted by Captain D. Lincoln Reid, who served as a lieutenant under the then Captain Filmore. Other guests for this occasion were Captain George Brown, First Lt. Roy More, First Lt. David A. Gaines and Second Lt. Quander, also Sgt. David Sasso, Captain Leon G. Brown of the Howitzer Company and Second Lt. Leo Gibbons, both former sergeants of Company B.

During the week the regiment once again engaged in various tactical moves and set out for a march, two nights' bivouac, six miles from the reservation and a series of mimic battles.

Soldiers - 1934

Regiments, Regular Army

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

SEP 18 1934

Code Bill Lost in Senate Snarl; Liquor Tax to Finance Relief

$20,000 Grant for Colored Troops Called "Sop"

BOND PROGRAM UP TO VOTERS

Caught in a swirl of politics, the bill to revise and strengthen the State code act was defeated by the Legislature early this morning.

A new bond issue, the interest and carrying charges to be financed by alconolic beverage taxes, was approved as the means of raising $10,000,000 for emergency relief. The bonds require the sanction of the voters at the November election before being sold.

Among other measures passed was one appropriating $20,000 for a colored machine gun company to be recruited in Trenton and Mercer County and a colored infantry unit for Camden. It was attacked by the Democrats as a "sop" to the Negroes with an eye to the coming election, but both parties voted for it.

Session Ends at 6 A. M.

After wrangling all night, the special session, which was called by the Governor to act upon code and relief legislation, was terminated shortly before 6 o'clock. There was talk for a time of returning next Monday night, but this was abandoned and unless another special session is convened the Legislature will not meet until December 17.

The code bill was literally talked to death, the blow being administered in the Senate. The measure was passed by the House last week and was thought at one time to have enough support for passage by the upper branch. Republicans who had been counted for the bill began to run out, however, and the final roll call showed a 9-9 deadlock.

It received the solid support of the Democrats, who took their cue from Governor Moore. Senators Barbour, Loizeaux, Reeves and Wolber contributed four Republican votes, but their colleagues refused to be swayed in their opposition.

Amendment Lost

In an effort to avert an awkward situation and remove the issue from the campaign, an amendment was offered by Senator Woodruff, of Camden, to submit the code bill to a referendum at the November election. The Democrats declared that the effect would be to create chaos and the amendment was lost by a 7-11 vote.

The effect of the failure of the proposed new act to pass is to continue the existing code law, which has been criticized by the courts and is admitted by the administrators to be unenforceable. It will remain on the books until next June 15, if not sooner removed. The national code act expires on that date.

Senator Toolan, of Middlesex, led the fight for adoption of the measure, while Senators Richards, Powell and Woodruff were active in opposing it. At several points the debate became extremely personal.

$600 for Toolan

The suggestion by Woodruff of a referendum brought from Toolan a challenge that the Republicans pass the bill and submit the question of whether it be repealed to the voters. Woodruff came back with the statement that Toolan held a personal interest as counsel to the retail tire code administration, which Toolan admitted, although he denied receiving any such figure as $10,000 a year. In six months, he said, he has received $600 for his work. Because of his interest, Senator Powell suggested that Toolan was under a moral obligation not to vote on the question.

Senator Richards declared that almost every page of the bill was a repudiation of the State Constitution. He argued that if it really was the "pure gold" represented by the Democrats, it would not tarnish during the few weeks before election.

Almost everything that was done was with the political effect in mind. Senator Kuser sought in vain to enlist support for his bills to finance relief needs with current revenues. Senator Powell likewise warned that the issuance of bonds could not be continued indefinitely, but it was decided to make another offering of $10,000,000 as the easiest way of raising the money.

Bond Diversion Hit

The suggestion of Governor Moore in a special message last week that highway bonds be diverted to relief was held by Richards to be out of the question. He said that there were insufficient free funds from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees to finance a further bond issue.

An amendment was adopted to leave the door open for a compromise of the Dorrance estate inheritance taxes as a means of amortizing the proposed bonds. Another change in the bill provided for a brief understandable statement of the purpose to be printed at the conclusion of the question to be submitted to the people.

In moving the bill to add $20,000 to the $5,000 voted at the regular session for the Mercer and Camden colored militia units, Senator Woodruff said that it was intended to make good on a promise to the Negroes four years ago. Senator Toolan charged that the promise was a part of the Board campaign strategy and suggested that the Legislature would do better to keep the promise of lower utility rates, which is contained in the platforms of both parties.

From that point the debate swung from the merits of the measure to praise of the Negroe as a soldier and citizen, the part played by colored troops in the World War and the recent Morro Castle tragedy. The accusation was hurled by the Republicans that the Democratic national administration had denied the Negroes recognation as members of the National Guard and the Democrats quickly came back with the allegation that the Republicans were to blame.

Gallery Packed

A packed Senate gallery of code advocates and opponents stuck to the finish. An attempt was made to wear down their patience, but they refused to leave. Fear that there might be disorder when the bill was moved prompted a call for several State troopers to augment the regular detail. They were not needed, however, as there was no disturbance.

Several other appropriation measures were passed by the Senate, but the House lacked a quorum before they reached that body. One proposed that $50,000 be provided the attorney general for expenses in fighting railroad tax appeals. Another sought $40,000 for a dormitory wing at the State School for the Deaf. The sum of $25,000 was asked for the State Housing Commission, which was originally voted $75,000, and $9,000 for more employes said to be needed by the State Board of Tax Appeals.

House Minority Leader Rafferty failed in an effort to put through a bill under which violators of the code act would be classed as disorderly persons. It was urged as a step to expedite trial of cases. The charge that it was unconstitutional was raised by the Republicans.

Defeat likewise was administered a measure to allow the State Highway Commission to lease lands not needed for road purposes. Criticisms was made on the grounds that it would tend to encourage "a racket" and open the door to fraud.

NEGRO MILITIA TO GET ARMS

New Jersey Governor Orders Equipment for New Units

Governor A. Harry Moore has instructed the Quartermaster General of the state to issue arms, uniforms and other equipment and establish a headquarters for the two new companies of the New Jersey State Militia at Trenton, it was announced Tuesday.

The formation of the two new companies, one to be a headquarters company, the other, Company B, to be located in Camden, became a reality last month when the Legislature provided an appropriation of $20,000 to cover the expenses of the two new units.

Negro companies of the State Militia were formed for the first time more than three years ago. At that time former Governor Morgan F. Larson signed an appropriation of $20,000 for the equiping of Companies A and B, First Separate Batalion. These companies are located in Newark and Atlantic City.

STILL SCRUBBING SOLDIERS

Since our people have short memories and shorter enthusiasms, it is well to reiterate that three of the four Negro regiments in the United States Army are still scrubbing-brush soldiers.

The 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments and the 24th Infantry have for years been assigned to menial labor: scrubbing, washing, cleaning up after white officers and cadets. These men seldom ride a horse or handle a rifle. They are soldiers in uniform only.

They will remain in their present lowly status just so long as the Negro public wants them to do so. Whenever colored people from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf make up their minds that this disgrace must end, it will be ended.

Whenever Negroes decide that not only must these regiments be returned to manly, military service, but that there must be thousands more Negroes accepted into all branches of the military service, it will be done.

We have been unsuccessful in getting a square deal in the U. S. Army because we have made no real effort in that direction. We have a million votes outside the South. This is the year of Congressional elections. We must make every candidate pledge himself to help break down the color bar in the U. S. Army before we vote for him.

Several hundred thousand letters to the President on this matter might also help.

24th Infantry, Oldest of Its Kind, Has 65th Anniversary

FORT BENNING, Ga. — The Twenty-fourth U.S. Infantry, which was organized on November 1, 1869, celebrated its sixty-fifth anniversary with field, athletic, singing and speaking exercises, recently.

The regiment was organized from the four original colored regiments in the army after authorization by a special act of Congress on July 28, 1866, and is now the oldest of its kind in existence.

The historical background of the Twenty-fourth Infantry is probably as colorful as any unit in the U.S. Army. During the first thirty years of its existence, the organization led mostly a nomadic life on the Indian frontiers. Although not participating in many of the campaigns, the regiment won an exceptional reputation for efficiency.

The Twenty-fourth wrote a new page of bravery and conquest while demonstrating the sterling qualities of the American colored soldier, during the Spanish-American War. At Santiago, Cuba, the men unflinchingly faced the withering fire of the Spanish Mausers and after unsuccessful assaults by other allied regiments, the Twenty-fourth captured the stronghold.

432 Stricken

It also took an important part in the capture of San Juan Hill, and still later was ordered to Siboney, where hospitals were filled with victims of the deadly yellow fever. Here the Twenty-fourth soldiers acted as nurses and caretakers of the patients, and although decimated by the disease themselves, performed the task with remarkable devotion to duty. Of the 456 men, only 24 escaped the fever.

After a few months of rest in the states, the regiment was sent to the Philippine Islands against Aguinaldo and assigned to widely separated localities of the jungles. They returned in 1902. At the time of the Mexican disturbance in 1916, the Twenty-fourth was stationed at Columbus, N.M. It was incorporated into the punitive expedition and spent almost a year in Mexico in search of Pancho Villa.

Trained for Overseas

In February, 1917, the regiment returned and began training for oversea service. Although not selected for this duty, the group furnished many specialist and non-commissioned officers for the regiments which did go to France. Since 1922, the Twenty-fourth has been stationed here.

A full schedule of entertainment was arranged on the annual holiday, which began with a formation of the regiment.

255,700 Men in U.S. Army; Only 2954 Are Colored

All of These Except 692 Are Now Doing Menial Chores for Whites.

9th AND 10th CAVALRY VIRTUALLY SERVANTS

Retired Officer Recommends 5 New Regiments

WASHINGTON. — Of the 255,700 men in the regular U.S. Army only 2954 are colored soldiers, according to figures compiled by Elijah Reynolds, retired captain, of 446 P Street, northwest, who spent thirty years in the service.

While the four original regiments, the 9th and 10th Cavalry, the 24th and 25th Infantry, stated Mr. Reynolds, are still classed as infantry and cavalry regiments, it is believed that the 25th Infantry now stationed at Fort Huachua, Ariz., is the only regiment which is performing strictly military duty. The others, it is thought, are serving as lackeys, grooms, servants, and even laundrymen to the whites in certain posts.

Some of the members of once famous regiments, according to reports, today cannot touch a gun or mount a horse. They are servants purely and simply.

Suggest 5 New Units

After citing figures obtained from the U.S. Adjutant General's report to cover the afore-mentioned compilations, Mr. Reynolds states:

"I convinced that we should have immediate legislation dealing with the enlistment of colored men for services in all branches of the army where enlisted men are used. I would recommend that legislation be sought to have at least ten per cent of the present enlisted strength of the army be young colored men, that two additional regiments of infantry, two regiments of field artillery, one regiment of coast artillery, and other tactical units be organized in which youth with excellent characters might receive adequate military training.

"I would also recommend," continues Mr. Reynolds, "that the 9th and 10th Cavalry, the 24th Infantry be organized as combatant troops also that in the event Congress should increase the enlisted personnel of the army a corresponding increase should be made in the colored personnel.

"While I appreciate the efforts put forth to secure appointment of young colored men to West Point and the Naval Academy, I believe that any military establishment has for its object the training of a mass of enlisted men so that at a given moment their energy and intelligence can be concentrated to overwhelm the enemy. The enlisted men are the army."

Enlisted Personnel Listed

Finance Department—900 enlisted men.
Medical Department—5 per cent of the actual strength of the Army.
Corps of Engineers—12,000 enlisted men. to be formed into such tactical units as the President may direct.
Ordinance Department—4,500 enlisted men.
Chemical Warfare—1,200 enlisted men.
Signal Corps—5,000 enlisted men.
Air Corps—16,000 enlisted men, including 2,500 flying cadets, such part of whom as the President may direct, being formed into tactical units or bands, organized as he may prescribe.
Quartermaster Corps—20,000 enlisted men.
Infantry—110,000 enlisted men, to be organized into such units as the President may direct; all tank units form a part of the Infantry.
Cavalry—20,000 enlisted men.
Field Artillery—37,000 enlisted men.
Coast Artillery—30,000 enlisted men.
A Total of 255,700 enlisted men.

Colored Units

The colored enlisted men in the army are assigned as follows:

FORT BENNING, Ga.:	
24th Infantry	715
100 Motor Transport Company	36
Detachments	4
FORT HUACHUA, Ariz.:	
25th Infantry	692
Detachments	89
FORT RILEY, Kans.:	
9th Cavalry	383
Detachments	1
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kans.:	
10th Cavalry, less M.G. Tr. and 2d Sq.	328
WEST POINT, N.Y.:	
10th Cavalry, 2nd squadron	200
Detachments	80
FORT SILL, Okla.:	
The Field Artillery School Detachment	151
FORT MYER, Va.:	
10th Cavalry, Machine Gun Troop	110
FORT HUMPHREYS, Va.:	
The Engineer School Detachment	59
ARMY WAR COLLEGE, Washington, D.C.:	
D.E.M.L. and other Detachments	53
FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas:	
D.E.M.L. (32) Q.M.G. 1	33
DETACHMENTS at other stations	20
Total	2954